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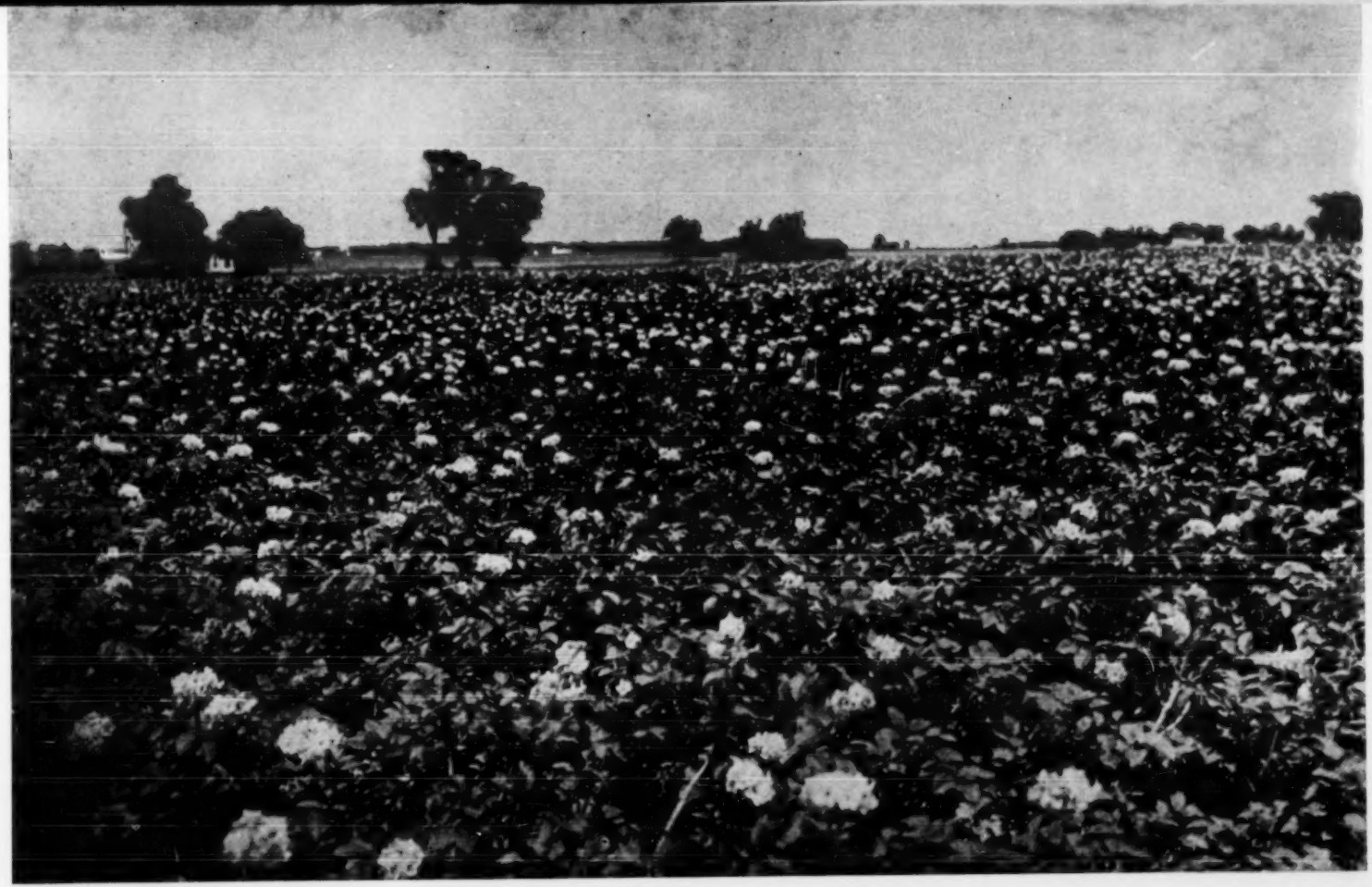

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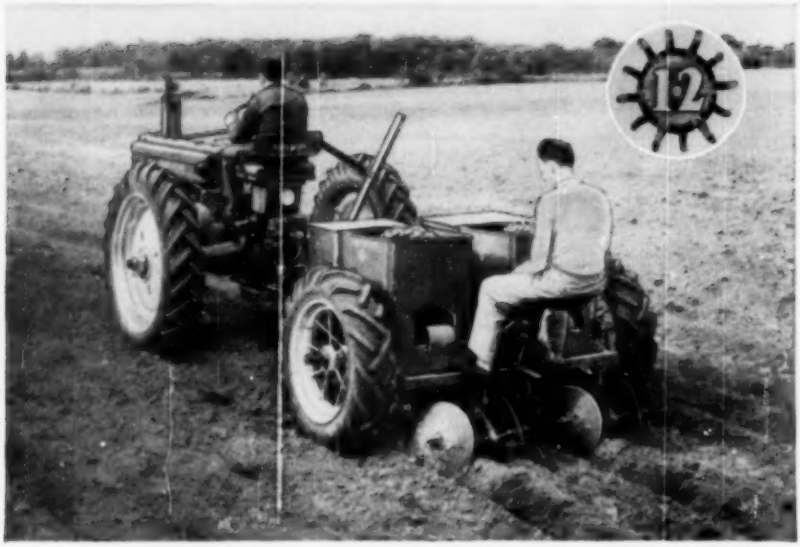

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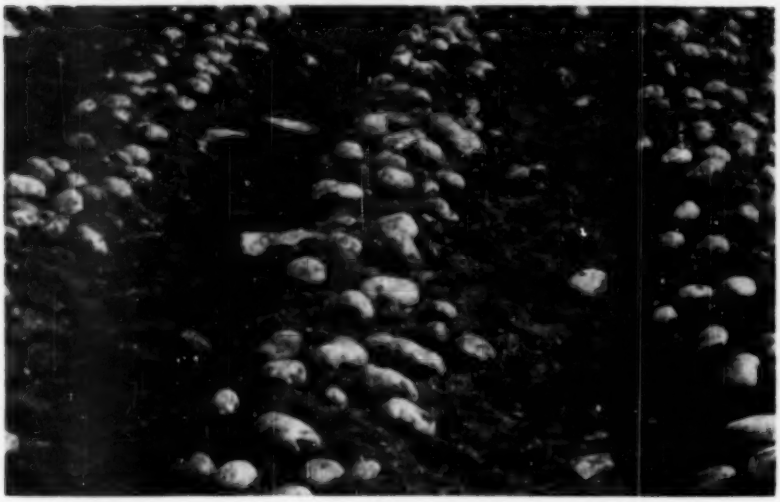

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(Continued on page 10)

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(Continued on page 14)

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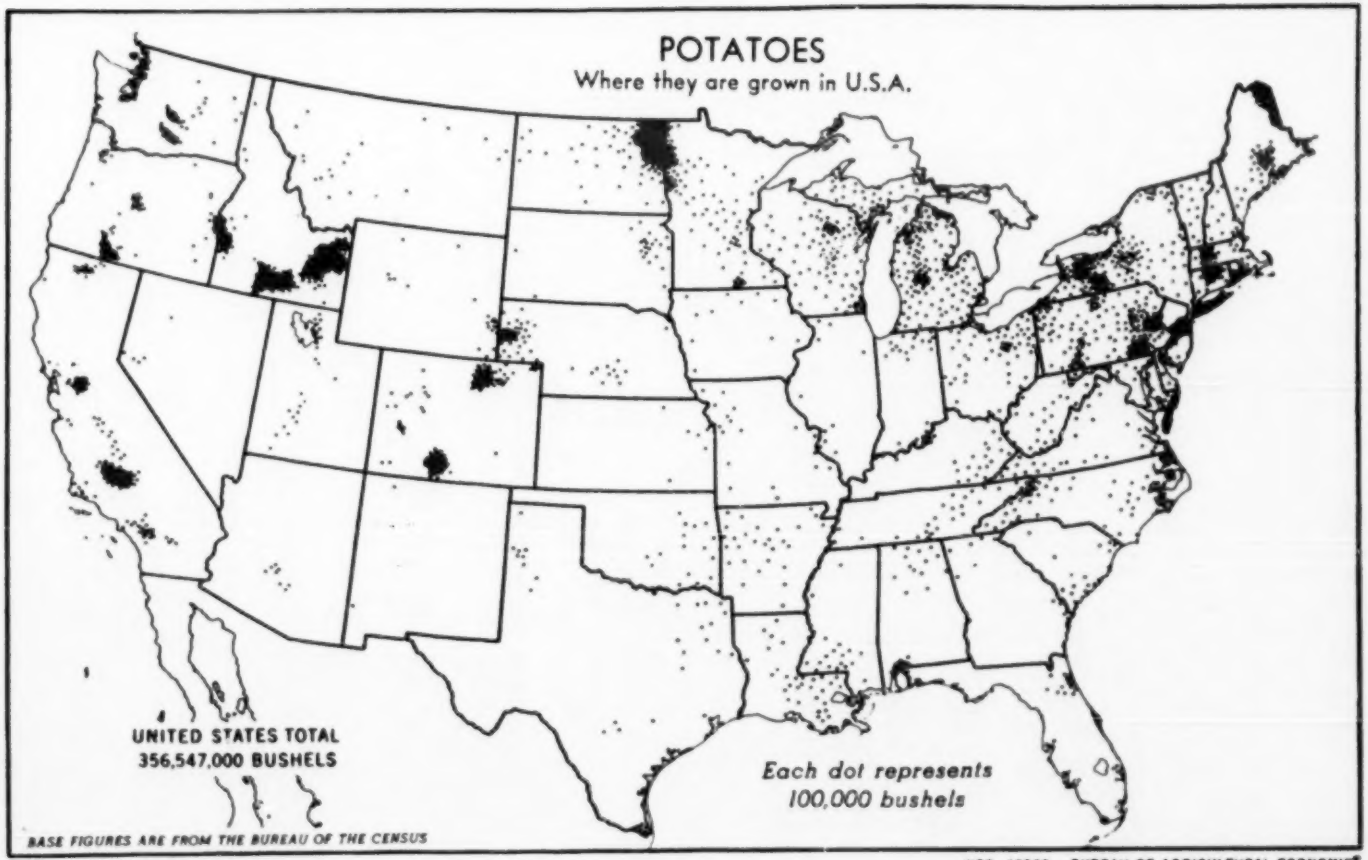

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POTATO CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

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MAINE

SEED AND TABLE

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Rules and Regulations Affecting
SHIPMENT OF SEED POTATOES
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Alabama—Certified seed Irish potato tags will only be recognized when issued by properly constituted and recognized officials or agencies of the States or territories of origin and upon determination that minimum requirements of the State of Alabama for certified seed potatoes have been complied with and properly tagged. Lead seals to close containers. (1941)

Connecticut—No restrictions. (1947)

Delaware—No restrictions. (1947)

Florida—It shall be a violation of the Seed Act to use the terms "certified," "registered," "inspected," or any other form of such terms unless the seed potatoes have been inspected and certified by an inspection agency of any State or Country duly recognized and approved by the Commissioner of the State of Florida. (1947)

Georgia—No restrictions. (1946)

Idaho—Must have proper certification tags attached.

Illinois—No restrictions. (1947)

Indiana—Seed potatoes bearing evidence of certification by a Department of Agriculture meet all requirements for entry into Indiana. (1935)

Kentucky—All containers must bear form "B" tags secured from the Director of the Experiment Station. The poundage in the bag should be completely covered by the poundage on the tag. Price of tags vary from 1 cent to 4 cents each according to weight of container. These tags are commonly secured and put on by distributors in Kentucky and not by out-of-state shippers. (1946)

Louisiana—Must register with Department of Agriculture. Bags must be sealed with lead seals. Must attach certificate inside car door. (1944)

Maryland—No law concerning the branding or tagging of potatoes but if it is Maine seed planted to certify in Maryland it must be Florida Tested. (1947)

Massachusetts—No restrictions. (1947)

Michigan—Require only a complete set of inspection reports. (1947)

Minnesota—No restrictions. (1947)

Mississippi—Sale allowed only when certified by duly authorized inspection officials of the state of origin. This means blue tag.

Missouri—No restrictions. (1947)

New Hampshire—No restrictions. (1947)

New Jersey—Regular blue tag.

New York—Regular blue tag.

North Carolina—Potatoes must be certified and of U. S. No. 1 quality.

Ohio—Must bear official certified tag of State doing the certification work, which must bear growers name and address and state where grown. (1947)

Oregon—No restrictions. (1947)

Pennsylvania—Regular blue tag. (1946)

South Carolina—Must bear certified tags issued by proper officials or agencies of state of origin. (1945)

Tennessee—Regular blue tag. (1947)

Oklahoma—Regular blue tag. (1948)

Texas—No specific law but object to sale of certified seed unless it bears genuine tag of official certification. (1947)

Vermont—No restrictions. (1947)

Virginia—No restrictions. (1947)

West Virginia—Each grower or shipper must register with Department of Agriculture at Charleston, W. Virginia. Fee, 1 cent each container. Must have official certification tag. (1947)

Wisconsin—Regular blue tag. (1947)

THE POTATO'S GENEOLOGY

From the Listener (Britain)

For more than 30 years Dr. Salaman, British scientist, has been concerning himself with the genetics of the potato, and with the raising and improvement of immune varieties.

Salaman has not restricted himself to his trial plots and his laboratory. For evil and for good the potato has affected millions of lives in the New World and the Old.

Scientists pondering over the crop plants of eastern Asia have had to work inferentially, with the aid of genetics, archeology and expeditions.

They have had to probe back into the prehistory of cultivation and evolution. But the potato, as a world plant rather than one merely of South America, has been known to us only for about four centuries. There is at any rate some historical data to go upon.

Dr. Salaman begins with South American archeology, and with the empire of the Incas as it was when the Incas and the Spaniards first encountered one another.

He likens the Inca state to a fascism imposed on a peasant communism, with its centralization, its roads, its irrigation, its vast cultivation terraces, its use of guano deposits for fertilizer.

It was a civilization which invented statistics, even if it failed to invent writing.

It was built upon the potato; which itself was improved under the Incas by the crude selection of seed and tuber and by natural crossing between the cultivated species of Solanum and the wild species which grew as weeds in and around the potato fields.

The legend still so common that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato to Europe was exploded in the 19th century.

It was the Spaniards, and not Raleigh, and de Candolle gave the date as between 1580 and 1585. Dr. Salaman pushes it back.

In 1573, the patients of a Spanish hospital at Seville were being fed on potatoes.

Allowing four years for the increase of enough garden stock, the potato must have reached Spain about 1569; and he shows how potatoes had first been seen by a Spanish soldier in 1537 in a village in what is now Colombia.

As the potato began to spread in the north, at first in the botanical gardens and then in the gardens of the wealthy, inductive science and capitalism were developing, until at last in the 1780s and '90s the food of the gentry became the food of the new working classes and of the new laborers dispossessed of land by the parallel revolution in agriculture.

The potato was used as cheap food for cheap labor, and the practice goes back to the exploitation of slave labor by the Spaniards when they opened up the silver mines of Potosi.

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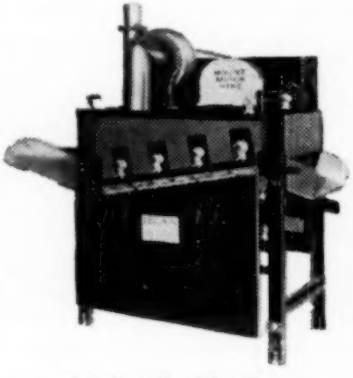
REDUCE HARVESTING COSTS with the new John Bean Potato Harvester. This one machine enables a small crew to dig, de-vine, clean, sort, and bag potatoes in the field.

INCREASE THE MARKET VALUE of your potatoes with the John Bean Potato Laundry, ideal for large volume packing of washed potatoes.

GET THE TOP DOLLAR for your potatoes with a John Bean Two-Way Cleaner. Cleans and buffs without scuffing and bruising.

SELL POTATOES EASIER when they are accurately sized on a John Bean Rubber Spool Grader which cleans and grades at low unit cost. Choice of models and capacities.



John Bean Two-Way Cleaner

JOHN BEAN DIVISION

Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation

LANSING 4, MICH.

PRICE SUPPORT SCHEDULE

Shown below are basic support prices for U. S. No. 1, U. S. Commercial, and U. S. No. 2 grades of potatoes per 100 pounds, segregated by grades (2 inch minimum diameter) packed in new burlap or cotton bags, washed in states or areas where washing is determined to be a general practice, and loaded f.o.b. through carrier in carlots or trucklots at country shipping point. In each state or area named below the comparable basic support prices per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1, size B, grade potatoes are $1.50 through April, 1950; $1.25 in May, 1950; and $1.00 through the remainder of the season.

State and Area	1950 Apr.[1]	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[2]
Maine						1.40	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.85
Michigan						1.45	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.90
Wisconsin						1.30	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.75
Minnesota						1.25	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.70
No. Dakota						1.25	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.70
So. Dakota						1.25	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.70
Montana						1.35	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.80
Idaho						1.35	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.80
Colorado						1.35	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.80
Utah						1.35	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.80
Nevada						1.50	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.95
Washington						1.20	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.85	1.95	2.00
Ore., Eastern[3]						1.35	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.80
Ore., Other						1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.00
Calif., Modoc & Siskiyou Co.						1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.00
N. H.						1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.00
Vermont						1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.00
W. Virginia						1.65	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.10
Ohio					1.55	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.05
Indiana						1.45	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.90
Illinois						1.45	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.90
Iowa						1.25	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.70
N. Mexico						1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.00
Md., Western[4]				1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55					
Virginia			1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55						
Kentucky				1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55					
Missouri					1.35	1.35	1.35					
Kansas					1.35	1.35	1.35					
Arizona		1.65	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.00
No. Carolina			1.55	1.55	1.55							
So. Carolina		1.80	1.55	1.55								
Georgia		1.80	1.75	1.55								
Fla., West[5]	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.55								
Fla., Other	2.50	1.80	1.75	1.55								
Tennessee			1.75	1.55	1.55							
Alabama		1.80	1.75	1.55								
Mississippi		1.80	1.75	1.55								
Arkansas			1.75	1.55								
Louisiana		1.80	1.75	1.55								
Oklahoma			1.75	1.55	1.55	1.55						
Texas	2.50	1.80	1.75	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.00
New Jersey				1.55	1.55	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.10

1. The first price shown for each state is applicable also to the preceding months of the 1950 crop marketing season.
2. Prices shown for March are applicable through April 30, 1951, or such later dates as subsequently are established for each state or area.
3. Counties of Malheur, Baker, Union, and Wallowa.
4. All counties west of the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay.
5. All counties west of the Suwannee River.

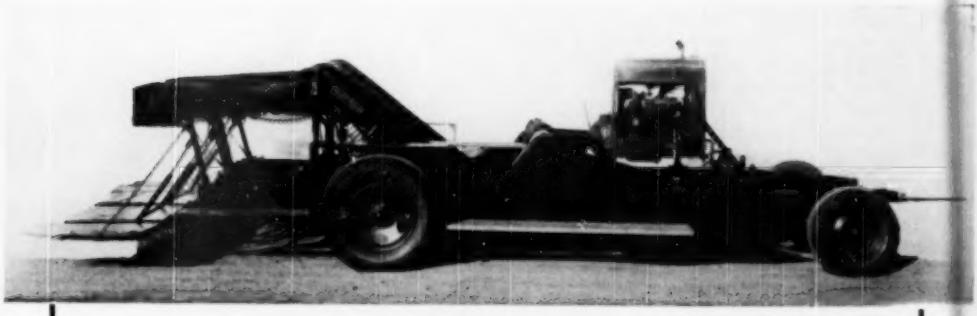
Present Day Importance of Commercial Potato Varieties in the United States as Estimated by Representatives of the 48 States, Alaska and Hawaii — 1949

State	Varieties
Alabama[1]	Bliss Triumph 70%; Sebago 30%
Arizona[1]	White Rose, Bliss Triumph, Red Warba
Arkansas	Bliss Triumph 90%; Irish Cobbler 10%
California	White Rose 90%; Russet Burbank 5%; Calrose 2%; Bliss Triumph 2% Pontiac 1%
Colorado	Red McClure, Bliss Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Katahdin
Connecticut[1]	Green Mountain 40%; Katahdin 40%; Irish Cobbler, Chippewa, Rural, Sebago 20%
Delaware	Irish Cobbler 60%; Katahdin 20%; Dakota Red 5%; Sequoia 3%; others 12%
Florida[1]	Sebago, Bliss Triumph, Katahdin
Georgia	Irish Cobbler 60%; Bliss Triumph 30%; others 10%
Idaho[1]	Russet Burbank 95%; Bliss Triumph and White Rose 5%
Illinois[1]	Irish Cobbler, Katahdin, Sebago, Red Warba, Chippewa
Indiana	Katahdin 40%; Chippewa 25%; Irish Cobbler 25%; Bliss Triumph, Sebago, Early Ohio, Warba, Sequoia 10%.
Iowa	Irish Cobbler 85%; all others 15%
Kansas	Irish Cobbler 50%; Warba 10%; Red Warba 35%; others 5%
Kentucky	Early: Irish Cobbler 95%; Bliss Triumph 5%. Late: Sequoia 60%; Sebago 5%; Katahdin 5%; Irish Cobbler (seed) 30%
Louisiana[1]	Bliss Triumph 85%; Katahdin 5%; LaSoda, LaSalle, DeSota 10%
Maine	Katahdin 52%; Green Mountain 25%; Chippewa 17%; Irish Cobbler 2%; Sebago 2%; others 2%
Maryland	Irish Cobbler 50%; Katahdin 25%; Sebago 10%; Pontiac 10%; others 5%
Massachusetts	Katahdin 50%; Green Mountain 20%; Irish Cobbler 15%; Chippewa 6%; Russet Rural 4%; Sebago 3%; others 2%
Michigan	Russet Rural 45%; Chippewa 15%; Katahdin 15%; Sebago 10%; Irish Cobbler 5%; Green Mountain, Pontiac, Sequoia, White Rural, Russet Burbank 10%
Minnesota[1]	Irish Cobbler, Bliss Triumph, Russet Burbank, Red Warba, White Rose, Early Ohio, Pontiac, Sebago, others
Mississippi	Bliss Triumph 95%; others 5%
Missouri	Irish Cobbler 75%; Bliss Triumph 15%; Warba 5%; others 5%
Montana	Netted Gem (Russet Burbank) 60%; Bliss Triumph 30%; White Rose 5%; others 5%
Nebraska	Bliss Triumph 75%; Progress 15%; Red Warba 8%; Pontiac, Katahdin, Russet Rural 2%
Nevada	Nevada Russet
New Hampshire[1]	Green Mountain 40%; Katahdin 25%; Houma 15%; Chippewa 10%; Sebago, Irish Cobbler and others 10%
New Jersey	Katahdin 65%; Irish Cobbler 20%; Chippewa 10%; Green Mountain 2%; Mohawk 1%; Pawnee, Sebago, others 2%
New Mexico	Pontiac 70%; White Rose 15%; Irish Cobbler 10%; Katahdin 5%
New York	Katahdin 35%; Green Mountain 20%; Sebago 10%; Irish Cobbler 10%; Chippewa 5%; Russet Rural 5%; Pontiac 5%; Ontario 5%; Rural and Houma 5%
North Carolina[1]	Irish Cobbler, Sequoia
North Dakota	Bliss Triumph 35%; Red Pontiac and Pontiac 30%; Irish Cobbler 25%; others 10%
Ohio	Irish Cobbler 45%; Katahdin 45%; Sebago, Russet Rural, Chippewa, Pontiac 10%
Oklahoma[1]	Bliss Triumph, Red Warba, Irish Cobbler
Oregon[1]	Netted Gem (Russet Burbank) 74%; White Rose 12%; Burbank 8%; Bliss Triumph 5%; others 1%

(Continued on page 31)

Pennsylvania[1]	Katahdin, Russet Rural, Teton, Sebago
Rhode Island[1]	Green Mountain 40%; Irish Cobbler 20%; Katahdin 20%; Chippewa, Sebago and others 20%
South Carolina	Sebago 70%; Katahdin 10%; Irish Cobbler 10%; Bliss Triumph 5%; Pontiac, Chippewa, Kennebec 5%
South Dakota	Bliss Triumph 70%; Cobbler 11%; others 19% (Certified Seed)
Tennessee[1]	Irish Cobbler 80%; Sequoia 15%; Bliss Triumph 5%; Katahdin, trace
Texas[1]	Bliss Triumph 60%; White Rose 20%; Irish Cobbler 13%; Pontiac 4%; Katahdin 2%; Red Warba 1%
Utah[1]	White Rose and Bliss Triumph 90%; Netted Gem 5%; Irish Cobbler, Katahdin, Pontiac 5%
Vermont	Katahdin 45%; Green Mountain 30%; Houma 20%; others 5%
Virginia[1]	Irish Cobbler 60%; Chippewa 10%; Green Mountain 10%; Katahdin 9%; Sequoia 5%; others 6%
Washington	Russet Burbank 65%; White Rose 35%
West Virginia	Irish Cobbler and Katahdin 60%; Sebago 20%; Chippewa 10%; others 10%
Wisconsin	Chippewa 25%; Irish Cobbler 25%; Katahdin 20%; Russet Rural 8%; Bliss Triumph 5%; Sebago 5%; Russet Burbank, Russet Sebago, Pontiac, White Rural, Red Warba 10%; others 2%
Wyoming[1]	Bliss Triumph 80%; Irish Cobbler 5%; Russet Burbank 5%; Red Warba, Pontiac, Teton, Kasota, White Rose, others 10%
Alaska	Arctic Seedling 90%; White Rose 5%; Netted Gem 3%; others 2%
Hawaii[1]	Bliss Triumph, British Queen, Sebago

[1]From 1949 Year Book



The New Two-Row Potato Combine and Single Row

Note These Advantages!

- Digs and bags, or side delivers potatoes to truck, all in one operation.
- Eliminates 20 to 50 hand pickers. No crop too large! Will work on soil where any other picker has failed, including the attachable Dahlman Potato Picker and Bagger.
- With the high price of labor, this combine will pay for itself in one season.
- Pulled by any two-bottom tractor.
- Equipped with standard gas engine for speed variations when required by adverse soil conditions.
- Has extra wide aprons for better soil separation.
- Built on the level bed order.
- Extra large rubber tires to carry load on peat bog.

Side Deliver Combines now available

Manufactured by

Dahlman Manufacturing Co.

GRANDY MINNESOTA

PRICES AND VALUES OF POTATOES[1] 1948 AND 1949 CROPS, BY STATES

GROUP AND STATE	Season average price per bu. rec'd by farmers		Value of production	
	1948	1949[2]	1948	1949[2]
	Dollars		Thousand dollars	
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:				
Maine	1.52	1.20	112,944	80,460
New York	1.58	1.20	60,095	36,792
Pennsylvania	1.69	1.50	32,828	28,737
3 Eastern	1.56	1.25	205,867	145,898
Michigan	1.40	1.40	22,890	24,024
Wisconsin	1.57	1.45	20,488	19,720
Minnesota	1.40	1.30	24,192	20,800
North Dakota	1.39	1.25	27,800	23,162
South Dakota	1.92	1.80	5,280	1,814
5 Central	1.45	1.35	100,650	89,520
Nebraska	1.31	1.30	13,539	11,492
Montana	1.64	1.75	4,198	3,675
Idaho	1.21	1.25	54,450	43,200
Wyoming	1.63	1.85	3,716	3,460
Colorado	1.59	1.50	34,106	27,225
Utah	1.57	1.45	4,978	4,354
Nevada	1.78	1.75	641	598
Washington	1.45	1.45	18,270	14,616
Oregon	1.51	1.45	19,192	17,240
California	1.62	1.45	76,731	67,034
10 Western	1.46	1.41	229,821	192,894
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	1.49	1.34	536,338	428,403
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:				
New Hampshire	1.96	1.85	1,897	1,791
Vermont	1.88	1.80	2,435	2,030
Massachusetts	1.87	1.80	6,635	5,130
Rhode Island	1.83	1.75	2,675	2,030
Connecticut	1.89	1.80	6,209	5,299
West Virginia	1.97	1.90	4,117	3,800
Ohio	1.84	1.70	12,448	10,659
Indiana	1.77	1.80	7,328	7,020
Illinois	1.98	1.85	2,243	1,850
Iowa	1.89	1.80	2,703	1,980
New Mexico	1.65	1.65	446	406
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	1.86	1.78	49,136	41,995
29 LATE STATES	1.52	1.37	585,474	470,398
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:				
New Jersey	1.46	1.30	19,898	11,120
Delaware	1.74	1.60	501	784
Maryland	1.66	1.55	3,262	2,460
Virginia	1.66	1.45	19,138	13,233
Kentucky	1.69	1.42	4,296	3,877
Missouri	1.56	1.50	4,880	3,648
Kansas	1.35	1.18	1,993	1,315
Arizona	1.92	2.05	3,358	2,599
TOTAL 8 INTERMEDIATE	1.58	1.43	57,326	39,036
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	1.52	1.37	642,800	509,434
EARLY POTATO STATES:				
North Carolina	1.61	1.35	16,792	10,623
South Carolina	1.82	1.93	2,563	3,184
Georgia	1.97	1.80	2,017	2,333
Florida	2.51	2.30	9,400	12,484
Tennessee	1.66	1.50	3,855	3,375
Alabama	1.71	1.83	6,224	6,281
Mississippi	1.96	2.18	2,366	2,442
Arkansas	1.71	1.60	4,046	3,328
Louisiana	1.91	1.91	2,705	2,366
Oklahoma	1.82	1.71	1,860	1,392
Texas	1.96	1.70	8,538	6,266
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES[3]	1.83	1.75	60,366	54,074
TOTAL UNITED STATES	1.55	1.40	703,166	563,508

1—Estimates for each state cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2—The 1949 price and value figures are preliminary. 3—List of early states excludes California. Average price and total value of all California potatoes shown under surplus late states.

For potatoes, the beginning of the crop marketing season varies between states from December 1 preceding the year shown for Florida and Texas to August 1 of the year shown for certain northern states. The marketing season comprises 12 months in all states except California, which has a 14 month season beginning April 1 of the year shown.

Get Bigger Yields with FARQUHAR *IRON AGE*

MORE ACCURATE PLANTING

Farquhar Iron Age Potato Planters, with ***exclusive*** Band-Way fertilizer placement, assure you greater accuracy and flexibility—greater yields—no matter what your acreage or soil condition. Self-aligning roller bearings provide lighter draft. Rigid construction assures easier, more accurate planting.

Farquhar Iron Age High Pressure Sprayers insure complete penetration, maximum coverage, lower spraying costs in every row-crop application. Famous Iron Age Pump maintains high pressures, gives dependable, economical service season after season without breakdowns.

MORE EFFICIENT DIGGING

Field tests prove one man and the ***continuous elevator*** Farquhar Iron Age Potato Digger get *more* unbruised potatoes per acre at *less cost!* Hydraulic lift is controlled from tractor seat for quick, easy raising and lowering of frame. Both one and two row models operate in any soil, up or down hill, at conventional tractor speeds.

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YOU'LL always get a *bigger yield* of U.S. No. 1 Potatoes at *less cost* when you plant, dig and spray the Iron Age way! See your nearest Farquhar Iron Age dealer . . . tell him how many acres you plant each season . . . he'll be glad to give you complete information on the Farquhar model that suits your own particular growing needs. **A. B. FARQUHAR CO.,** ***Farm Equipment Division,*** **2201 Duke St., York, Pa.**

PLANT AND SPRAY THE IRON AGE WAY

The Potato Chip Industry — An Increasing Outlet For Good Potatoes

By HARVEY F. NOSS

Executive Secretary, The National Potato Chip Institute, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio

EACH year the increased consumption of potato chips by the American Public becomes more important to members of the potato producing industry because it points the way to a growing outlet for potatoes. As the largest single market where potatoes are purchased for processing, the potato chip industry in 1949 purchased 1,205,339,000 lbs. for manufacturing into potato chips. Contrast that figure with the purchase in 1945 of 800,000,000 lbs.

Of equal importance to potato growers is the National Potato Chip Institute whose members produce over 90% of the nation's total production. Like the industry, this progressive trade association is growing steadily. In the brief thirteen years of its existence, it has grown from a small group of 15 to well over 250 business and associate members.

A continuing program of consumer education sponsored by the Institute has been aimed at increasing the potential market for potato chips through stressing their importance as a food item. It is this program that is chiefly responsible for increasing per capita consumption of potato chips from 6 oz. in 1937 to well over two lbs. for every man, woman and child in the United States in 1949. The Institute believes the surface has been merely scratched in this work, and is continuing it on an accelerated basis.

By far the most ambitious program undertaken by the Institute has been the setting up of a Research Department, to advise members on all phases of potato chip production. Establishd in September of 1949, the department has as its head Dr. Ora Smith, formerly Professor of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University and now on leave of absence to do research for the Institute. Dr. Smith is well-known to most potato men having served as Secretary of the Potato Association of America.

Goal of the research program is to enable members to produce potato chips of uniform quality, that will stay fresh longer, and that will have a better potato flavor. It is also expected to enable members to effect savings through the reduction of production losses that constantly plague them. The research studies will embrace all phases of potato chip production and will ultimately include such investigations as the effect of light, exposure to air and moisture on packaged potato chips, as well as the effects of cooking temperature and various types of cooking oil.

At the present time however, the work of the research department has been directed toward the selection of the best potatoes for chipping. It has been found that potatoes of the proper specific gravity make the best chips. Members have been supplied with a test that will enable them to check their potatoes in advance of processing thus avoiding large production losses when chips do not fry up properly.

Sugar content of potatoes represents another big problem for the chip manufacturer because potatoes with too high a sugar content fry dark. New color tests do enable the chip manufacturer to detect excess sugar in advance are in the offing.

Potato storage has come in for its share of attention. It has been found that potatoes stored for too long a period at less than 40° change in quality when recondi-

tioned at room temperature and become unsuitable for chipping purposes.

No doubt other factors will turn up as the research program progresses. It will be necessary to control them if a consistently good chip is to be produced.

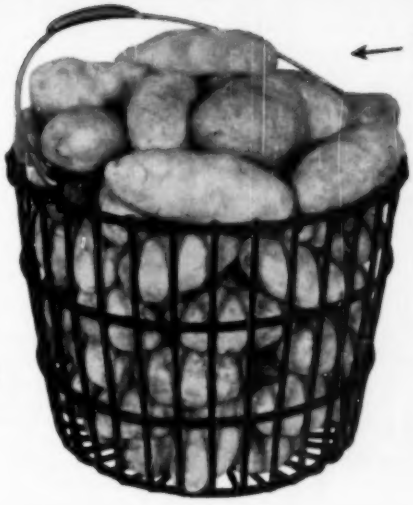
The National Potato Chip Institute is determined to maintain high standards of quality because only in this manner can the markct that is being built up, be sustained. It will be to the advantage of every potato grower to cooperate in every way possible with the Institute's research program because it will guide members in their purchases. Because of increasing demand for potato chips these purchases are increasing and represent a growing market for the producers of good chipping potatoes.

ANDROCK FARM BASKETS
now in RED RUBBER coating

CAPACITY
⅛ Bushel.

No. 2934
(Illustrated)
13" Top
11" Bottom
11" Height

OTHER SIZES
and styles also
are available.



BALE HANDLE
with easy,
comfortable grip.

RED COLOR
for extra visibility
in the field.

RUBBER
COATING
prevents field
bruising of crops.

● For field use in harvesting potatoes, onions, and all other root crops. Heavy rubber coating provides maximum protection against bruising in the handling of certified seed potatoes and all premium quality table stock. Contact your regular distributor or write:

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STA-FRESH
COLOR ADD WAX

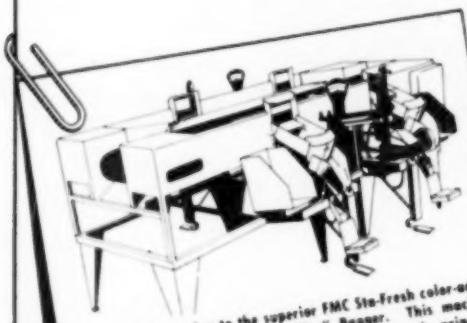
For Potatoes

Produce packers and buyers alike prefer FMC Sta-Fresh color added wax because it improves product sales appeal by enhancing its natural beauty and brings premium prices.

In addition, comparative tests have proven conclusively that potatoes processed with FMC Sta-Fresh color added wax have far superior keeping qualities.

FMC Sta-Fresh color added wax is especially prepared for many various varieties of potatoes and sweet potatoes. Type RB-12 is recommended for red varieties, while type YRB-12 is suggested for sweet potatoes.

Why not take a tip from leading potato packers and investigate the superior qualities of FMC Sta-Fresh color added wax, manufactured by the originators of the color added process for citrus fruits! For full details, write a card or letter to Drawer D, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Lakeland, Florida.



Fitting companion to the superior FMC Sta-Fresh color-added process is the new FMC "Check-Way" Bagger. This machine, which operates on a completely new and automatic principle, bags potatoes, onions, oranges and similar products in 3-5-8-10 or 15-pound mesh, paper or film bags. Write for catalog.

Tags and shims for identification of potatoes processed by the Sta-Fresh color added method are available at a reasonable price.

FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FLORIDA DIVISION . . . . . LAKELAND, FLORIDA

THE COMPARATIVE CHIPPING QUALITIES OF 33 VARIETIES OF POTATOES

By R. C. Wright, physiologist, and T. M. Whiteman, associate horticulturist, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

Salability on the basis of color rating of chips from 33 varieties of Maine-grown potatoes after storage at 55° F. and after conditioning at 70° for 22 days following storage at 40°.

Variety	Salable; from 55° storage	Not salable; from 55° storage	Conditioned satisfactorily at 70°	Conditioned unsatisfactorily at 70°
Calrose	x		x	
Cayuga	x		x	
Chippewa	xx		xx	
Earlaine	x		x	
Earlaine 2		x		x
Erie	x			x
Green Mountain		x		x
Houma	x			x
Irish Cobbler	x		x	
Kasota	x		x	
Katahdin	x		x	
Kennebec	xx		xx	
Menominee		x		x
Mesaba	x			x
Mohawk		x		x
Netted Gem	xx		xx	
Norkota	xx		xx	
Pawnee	x		x	
Pontiac		x		x
Potomac		x	x	
Red Warba		x		x
Rural New Yorker	xx		xx	
Russet Rural	xx		xx	
Sebago	xx		xx	
Sequoia		x		x
Teton	xx		xx	
Triumph		x		x
Warba		x		x
White Rose		x		x
B61-3	x			x
B69-16	x			x
47258	x		x	
24642		x		x

x signifies acceptability.
xx signifies outstanding attractiveness.

PERIODICALS OF INTEREST TO THE POTATO INDUSTRY

Agricultural Institute Review, 1005 Confederation Bldg., Ottawa, Ont., Canada. Published bi-monthly by the Agricultural Institute of Canada. Editor, Hilda Gray. Subscription price $2.00 per year.

American Potato Journal, New Brunswick, N. J.; Published monthly by the Potato Association of America. Editor, Dr. William H. Martin. Subscription price $2.00 per year U. S. and Canada, $2.50 other countries.

The Agronomy Journal, 2702 Monroe St., Madison 5, Wisc.; Published monthly by the American Society of Agronomy. Editor, Maurice R. Haag. Subscription price $10.00 in U. S. and Canada, $11.00 elsewhere.

The Badger Common 'Tater, Fidelity Bank Bldg., Antigo, Wisc.; Published monthly by the Potato Growers of Wisconsin, Inc. Editor, Cliff Hutchinson. Price—free.

Better Farming Methods, Mount Morris, Illinois. Published monthly. Editor, Milton B. Dunk. Subscription price $2.00 per year.

Bulletin de documentation de la Sevane, 52 Rue de l'Arbre Sec, Paris (I°). Published monthly by the Societe D'Etudes Des Producteurs de Pommes de terre du Nord-Est. Subscription price—not given.

Colorado Potato Grower, 601 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo. Published monthly by the Colorado Potato Growers Exchange. Editor, W. F. Heppe. Subscription price $1.00 per year.

The Common-Tater, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Published quarterly by the British Columbia Coast Vegetable Marketing Board. Editor, Earl A. Mackay. Subscription price — free on request.

Country Life, Box 700, Vernon, British Columbia, Canada. Published monthly. Official organ of B. C. Coast and Interior Vegetable Marketing Boards. Editor, C. A. Hayden. Subscription price $1.00 per year Canada, $2.00 U. S.

Fruit & Vegetable Review, Orange Savings Bank Bldg., Orange, Calif. Published monthly. Briant Sando, Editor. Subscription price $3.00 per year.

The Guide Post, 1100 North 77th St., Allentown, Penna.; Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc., Editor, Charles W. York. Subscription price $1.00 per year.

Hints to Potato Growers, New Brunswick, N. J. Published monthly by the New Jersey State Potato Association. Editor, John C. Campbell. Subscription price $2.00 per year.

Lipco News, Marcy Avenue, Riverhead, N. Y. Published bi-monthly by the Long Island Produce & Fertilizer Co., Inc. Editor, Arthur N. Penny. Subscription price—free.

M. P. G. News, Presque Island, Maine. Published monthly by the Maine Potato Growers, Inc. Editor, Lloyd R. Williams. Subscription price—free on request.

Market Growers Journal, 31 North Summit St., Akron 8, Ohio. Published monthly. Editor, Edward S. Babcox, Jr. Subscription price $2.00 one year, $3.00, 2 years, $5.00, 5 years.

Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, 116 West Harris St., Cadillac, Mich. Published monthly by the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Inc. Editor F. P. Hibst. Subscription price 50c per year.

The Packer, 201 Delaware St., Kansas City 6, Mo. Published weekly. Editor, George H. Gurley. Subscription price $3.00 per year.

La Pomme de Terre Francaise. Published monthly by the Fédération Nationale des Producteurs de Plants de Pommes de terre. Editor, Henri Demesmay. Subscription price 250 francs per year.

The Potato Chipper, 1360 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio. Published monthly by the National Potato Chip Institute. Harvey F. Noss, Managing Editor, Robert E. Hall, Associate Editor. Subscription price $2.00 per year.

The Potato Journal, c/o R. G. Robinson Ltd., Box 4, Papanui, Christchurch N.W. 2, New Zealand. Published quarterly. Editor, R. G. Robinson. Subscription price—free.

Potato News, Published by Empire State Potato Club, Inc., Georgetown, N. Y. Editor, H. J. Evans. Subscription price—free.

The Produce News, 6 Harrison St., New York City. Published weekly. Editor, A. E. Haglund. Subscription price $3.00 per year.

Scientific Agriculture, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa, Ont., Canada. Published monthly by the Agricultural Institute of Canada. Editor, C. Gordon O'Brien. Subscription price $3.00 per year.

Seed Journal, College Station, Fargo, North Dakota. Published quarterly. Subscription price $1.00 per year.

Seeder, State House, Boise, Idaho. Published quarterly by the Idaho Crop Improvement Ass'n. Editor, Neil Blair. Subscription price—free.

Spud Notes, Colorado A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado. Published monthly by the Extension Service, Colorado A. & M. College. Editor Cecil W. Frutchley. Subscription price—free.

"Spuditems," Bank Bldg., Monte Vista, Colo. Published weekly by the San Luis Valley Potato Board of Control. Editor, Wilbur G. Erickson. Subscription price—free.

The Spudlight, 2017 S Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C. Published weekly by the Potato Division, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association. Editor, Kris P. Bemis. Subscription price $25.00 per year.

Suffolk County Farm News, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y. Published monthly by the Suffolk County Farm Bureau. Editor, Kenneth G. Regent. Subscription price $5.00 per year.

Tabb Potato Service, 9 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. Published weekly. Editor, L. J. Crescio. Subscription price $50.00 per year.

The Taterstater, Presque Isle, Maine. Published quarterly by the Aroostook Potato Growers, Inc. Editor, Donald C. Umphrey. Subscription price—free.

The Valley Potato Grower, Box 301, East Grand Forks, Minn. Published semi-monthly by the Red River Valley Potato Growers Association. Editor, W. M. Case. Subscription price—free.

Vee-Gee Messenger, Preston, Maryland. Published quarterly. Editor, Max Chambers. Subscription price 20c per year, $1.00, six years.

Western Grower and Shipper, 606 South Hill St., Los Angeles 14, Calif. Published monthly by the Western Growers Association. Editor, George Drake. Subscription price $2.00 per year, $5.00, 3 years.

What's New in Crops & Soils, 2702 Monroe Street, Madison 5, Wisc. Published nine times a year by The American Society of Agronomy. Editor, L. G. Monthey. Subscription price $3.00 per year. (Special group rates.)

Housewives Buy Mostly On Looks

Did you ever stop to think why we need to pack potatoes to appeal to the eye? We admit potatoes should cook right but do we attempt to put that kind on the market?

It seems especially necessary to pack for appearance, if a recent report on human reaction is correct. According to this investigation, people are attracted to and buy merchandise according to senses as follows:

Sight or eyes	87%
Sound or hearing	7%
Smell or odor	3½%
Touch or feel	1½%
Taste or flavor	1%

"The modern, complete text on potato growing, written by one of the country's outstanding authorities."
—HORTICULTURE

●

POTATO PRODUCTION

By E. V. HARDENBURG, Professor of Vegetable Crops, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University

The application of scientific principles to the raising, handling, storage and marketing of the common potato makes this book an important publication for potato growers and for students of horticulture.

Students and teachers are brought up to date on such new phases of production as fertilizer placement, plant nutrition, and the use of sprout inhibitors, weedicides, breakage of the rest period, and new insecticides and fungicides.

Experimental results obtained by research workers during the past thirty years are cited in the text by Professor Hardenburg. Each of the twenty-six varieties of potatoes grown in the United States and Canada is described in the chapter on potato varieties, with the principal varieties illustrated by photographs Especially noteworthy is the fact that throughout the book emphasis is placed upon the factor of quality, including culinary quality, composition and food value. 281 pages, 129 illustrations, 63 tables.

$3.00

Comstock Publishing Co., Inc.
124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, New York

DOMINION OF CANADA—DIVISION OF PLANT PROTECTION

SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION

Estimated Total Production by Province and Variety—In Bushels, 1949

Variety	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Katahdin	1,432,200	123,537	6,733,927	452	147,395	1,965	....	....	8,060	8,447,536
Green Mountain	2,169,000	23,925	1,240,927	378,035	9,000	2,235	....	....	24,570	3,847,692
Sebago	2,475,100	24,624	145,763	266	9,075	....	....	....	1,150	2,655,978
Irish Cobbler	2,096,600	25,396	275,227	21,352	16,943	11,560	380	1,500	800	2,449,758
Netted Gem	....	....	4,315	339	665	7,985	6,000	136,100	395,100	550,504
Bliss Triumph	....	32,070	333,818	....	....	3,820	1,200	50	....	370,958
Pontiac	33,900	....	110,025	....	....	13,505	20	....	30	157,480
White Rose	....	....	44,880	....	....	....	....	....	62,395	107,275
Chippewa	32,400	2,900	8,245	....	30,700	....	....	....	5,700	79,945
Warba	....	2,260	2,760	70	1,200	370	985	500	18,605	26,750
Sequoia	19,800	3,165	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22,965
Early Epicure	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	17,015	17,050
Columbia Russet	....	....	....	....	....	850	2,525	....	13,450	16,825
Canus	....	288	....	451	875	7,520	1,210	100	....	10,444
Early Rose	....	795	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,330	6,125
Great Scot	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	4,400	4,435
Early Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	2,160	1,630	....	....	3,790
Garnet Chili	....	1,655	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,655
Up-to-Date	....	947	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	947
Pawnee	....	857	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	857
Arran Victory	....	852	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	852
Sir Walter Raleigh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	800
Wee MacGregor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	800
Mohawk	....	629	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	629
Clark's No. 3	....	550	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	550
Carter's Early Favorite	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	....	400
Burbank	....	216	....	....	....	....	....	....	130	346
Rural New Yorker	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	300
Gold Coin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	200
Menominee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	100
Red Warba	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	30
Others	17,000	60	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	17,260
TOTALS	8,276,000	244,526	8,899,887	401,195	216,223	51,970	13,950	138,750	558,535	18,801,036

Canada Department of Agriculture
Seed Potato Certification

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Foreign Trade Service
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Ottawa, Canada

CANADIAN POTATO PRODUCTION—1949

Province	Acreage	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production Bushels
	(000)		(000)
Prince Edward Island	49.4	275	13,585
Nova Scotia	21.2	228	4,840
New Brunswick	61.4	307	18,830
Quebec	160.0	133	21,333
Ontario	117.0	160	18,720
Manitoba	26.0	113	2,947
Saskatchewan	32.9	78	2,577
Alberta	25.4	97	2,445
British Columbia	17.0	230	3,910
Canada	510.3	175	89,197

ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE POTATO INDUSTRY

The Northern Alberta Certified Seed Potato Growers Association Ltd., Lacombe, Alberta. President, J. Prins, Lacombe; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Bradley, Lacombe.

Peers Associated Certified Seed Potato Growers of Northern Alberta, McLeod Valley, Alberta. Secretary-Treasurer, C. H. S. Bownes, McLeod Valley.

B. C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board, 405 Railway Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Publisher of "The Common Tater."

Northern Certified Seed Potato Co-operative Association,—613 Province Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. President, D. C. Gilmore, R. R. 1, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, A. Swenson, R. R. 1, Ladner, B.C.; Manager, Charles H. Bradbury, 3676 West 38th Avenue, Vancouver.

Cariboo Certified Seed Potato Association, Box 67, Quesnel, B. C.; President, W. A. Johnston, Quesnel; Vice-President, J. R. Yorston, Kersley, B. C.; Secretary, J. Rome, Quesnel.

Manitoba Seed Potato Growers Co-op Association,—153 Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Secretary-Treasurer, N. D. Binkley Dugald, Manitoba.

New Brunswick Potato Growers' Council, P. O. Box 29, Hartland, N. B.; President, H. B. Crandlemire, Hartland; Vice-President, N. J. Dionne, Arthurette, N. B.; Secretary F. N. Lees, Hartland.

Potato Growers Association of New Brunswick, Grand Falls, N. B. President, H. L. Mulherin; Secretary, H. W. Mulherin.

Kings County Certified Seed & Potato Growers' Association, Experimental Station, Kentville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. President, Irving Gates, Port Williams, N. S.; Vice-President, Leonard Boylan R. R. 3, Centreville, N. S.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. G. Smeltzer, Experimental Station, Kentville.

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Blezard Valley Potato Growers Co-operative, President, Eugene Boureault, Hanmer, Ont.; Secretary, Romeo Leroux, 88 Elm St., Sudbury, Ont.

Cochrane Potato Growers Co-operative, Cochrane, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer, E. Portland, Cochrane; Manager, John Gwyho, Cochrane.

North Dufferin Potato Growers Co-operative, President, Elwood Hill, McLanchton, Ont.; Secretary, Bruce Matheson, Orangeville, Ont.

Ontario Crop Improvement Association, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Park Bldg., Toronto, Ont. Publishers of Annual Report. President, L. B. Mehlenbacker, Cayuga, Ont.; Secretary, Potato Section, R. E. Goodin, Park Bldg., Toronto.

North Simcoe Seed Potato Growers Co-operative; Coldwater, R. R. 2, Ontario. President, Morris Darby, Waverley, Ont.; Secretary-Manager, E. W. Cuppage, Coldwater, R. R. 2, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association, P. O. Box 218, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Secretary-Manager, E. D. Reid, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Potato Shippers' Advisory Association, Barbour Bldg., 123 Euston St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Manager, C. C. Thompson, Charlottetown.

Saskatchewan Certified Potato Growers' Association; Extension Dept., University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. R. Robinson, Extension Dept., University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

RECENT BOOKS ON THE POTATO

POTATO PRODUCTION

by E. V. HARDENBURG

Vegetable Crops Department
College of Agriculture
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

LONG years of experience and acquaintance with potato production has been recorded in a recent book entitled: "Potato Production." The author is a noted figure in the potato industry, a world authority, a great teacher and a respected advisor to several generations of potato growers. The industry will, therefore, welcome Professor Hardenburg's treatise on the "know-how" of potato growing and marketing.

As the most important vegetable grown the world over, the potato crop has commanded the attention of a large group of investigators. From their reports Professor Hardenburg has collected and analyzed the more important facts in a well organized, concise and interesting manner. The task was not an easy one as the literature on potato production is voluminous. The author's judgment of the important facts is based upon his wide and first-hand knowledge of potato culture, storage and problems of distribution to the consuming public.

In the preface the author stated that the primary purpose for writing "Potato Production" was to provide a textbook for college students. Further, he hopes, "That it will also be of interest and use to students of secondary-school agriculture, to extension agents, commercial interests who serve the potato industry and to growers and handlers of potatoes." The reviewer heartily recommends this text as a useful addition to the libraries of those interested in the potato as a crop or commodity.

Professor Hardenburg has been identified with the potato industry since coming to Cornell in 1912 as a teacher and extension specialist. His course devoted to the theoretical and practical aspects of growing cash crops has been attended by generations of Cornell agriculture students. Professor Hardenburg's influence has gone far beyond the the classroom. He is a past president, former treasurer and director of the Potato Association of America, and a frequent contributor to its journal. He was instrumental in the organization of the certified seed program in New York and was the first field inspector, a position he had for many years. The potato growers association of New York, the Empire State Potato Club, was fostered by him as an organization to better acquaint growers with new developments in research and methods. Perhaps Professor Hardenburg is best known at the "grass roots" level as a lecturer at growers meetings and as a judge of their potato displays.

It is fortunate that Professor Hardenburg found the time to devote himself to compiling under one cover the important facts and figures about potato growing and marketing. The publication of "Potato Production" is another signal achievement in a long career of service to the potato industry.

Reviewed by W. A. RAWLINS
Professor of Entomology
Cornell University

THE HISTORY AND SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF THE POTATO.

By Redcliffe N. Salaman. 685 *pp.*

New York: Cambridge University Press. $10.

THE title of this substantial volume may provoke a smile, but that may have been the author's intention despite his air of earnestness. Dr. Salaman is late director of the potato virus research station at Cambridge University, but he halts at no man's gate in his account of a lifetime's pursuit of data concerning the elusive potato. He gravely insists that due attention be paid the plant upon which rested the high civilization of the Andes, which made a substantial contribution to the industrial revolution and which has played its role in the world's art, literature and culture. In his hands the lowly spud becomes an historical talisman. At the very least the history of Ireland must now be rewritten—and, scarcely less, a good portion of Karl Marx.

This is not a monograph, much less a compendium of merely curious information, although it has some of the qualities of both. It is a collection of essays, written with taste and wit as well as wisdom, that will appeal to those who love the imaginative and the bizarre as well as those who love the merely truthful. A clever man could dine out on it for a season.

—*N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review.*

OLD-FASHIONED POTATO SOUP

8 potatoes, cubed
1 quart milk
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup flour
1 egg, well beaten; ¼ cup milk

Boil potatoes until soft. Drain. Add milk and heat thoroughly, season to taste. Work butter into flour and add egg and milk. Drop by teaspoons into hot soup. Cover saucepan and cook about 10 minutes. Serves 4.

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1950 WITH COMPARISONS

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held on January 1, 1950 by growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced are the second highest of record. Grower and dealer holdings of 145,440,000 bushels have been exceeded only by the 152,170,000 bushels held on January 1, 1947 from the record-large crop harvested in 1946. Stocks on hand January 1, 1950 were 7 percent larger than January 1, 1949, 21 percent larger than the January 1, 1948 holdings, but 4 percent smaller than the record-large stocks of January 1, 1947.

POTATOES: MERCHANTABLE STOCKS IN HANDS OF GROWERS AND LOCAL DEALERS ON JANUARY 1 IN THE 37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES[1]

GROUP AND STATE	10-year average Jan. 1, 1936-45[2]	January 1 1947	January 1 1948	January 1 1949[3]	January 1 1950[4]
	Crops of 1935-44	Crop of 1946	Crop of 1947	Crop of 1948	Crop of 1949
			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE STATES:					
Maine	26,697	48,090	43,850	41,440	50,170
New York	8,193	11,070	7,920	9,000	10,800
Pennsylvania	6,290	7,570	6,450	7,060	8,080
Michigan	8,082	7,940	4,430	6,470	7,400
Wisconsin	4,171	2,680	2,000	2,700	2,880
Minnesota	6,492	8,450	8,370	7,790	8,440
North Dakota	5,573	10,050	9,620	8,900	9,290
South Dakota	390	910	690	980	460
Nebraska	3,521	5,140	3,150	4,240	4,200
Montana	552	1,010	770	1,340	1,100
Idaho	12,809	23,250	12,000	20,720	16,720
Wyoming	885	1,420	1,100	1,090	1,110
Colorado	5,863	6,250	6,500	6,660	6,830
Utah	763	1,110	770	1,190	1,280
Nevada	206	360	240	180	180
Washington	2,653	1,930	920	2,250	1,910
Oregon	3,150	4,600	3,000	3,940	4,200
California (Late)	2,660	2,700	1,690	2,860	3,020
18 SURPLUS LATE	98,949	144,530	113,670	128,810	138,070
OTHER LATE STATES:					
New Hampshire	398	500	330	320	510
Vermont	547	440	380	410	490
Massachusetts	469	650	750	680	930
Rhode Island	192	510	520	450	380
Connecticut	904	2,300	1,960	1,680	1,910
West Virginia	237	130	270	60	80
Ohio	1,662	1,150	960	1,550	1,560
Indiana	882	700	750	930	650
Illinois	194	40	20	40	30
Iowa	442	230	100	120	140
New Mexico	54	30	40	30	30
11 OTHER LATE	5,980	6,680	6,080	6,270	6,710
29 LATE STATES	104,929	151,210	119,750	135,080	144,780
INTERMEDIATE STATES:					
New Jersey	373	300	390	340	200
Delaware	53	40	40	20	40
Maryland	175	150	160	150	160
Virginia	123	160	170	120	100
Kentucky	186	150	100	60	70
Missouri	166	60	20	50	50
Kansas	94	50	20	50	30
Arizona	56	50	20	10	10
8 INTERMEDIATE	1,226	960	920	800	660
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	106,155	152,170	120,670	135,880	145,440

1—Merchantable stocks consist of potatoes held by growers, local dealers and buyers on farms or near areas of production for sale or delivery after December 31. They include potatoes held for sale or delivery to starch factories and other processors.
2—Note that the 10-year average figures ("group" and "all states") are the averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of group or state averages.
3—Revised. 4—Preliminary.

"SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL FIND IT PROFITABLE TO OWN A SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM. WHEN YOU DO, BUY THE BEST BY TEST; A SYSTEM EQUIPPED WITH IRECO COUPLINGS, VALVES AND FITTINGS MADE OF ALODINE TREATED ALUMINUM!"

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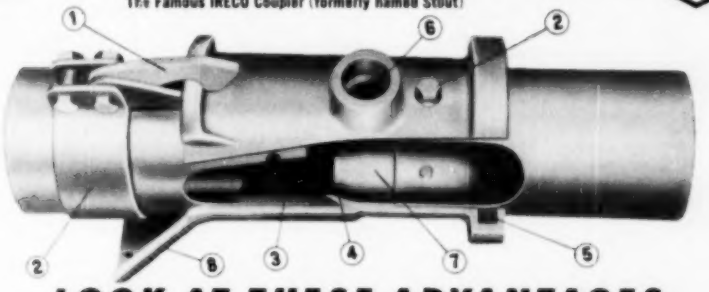
The Famous IRECO Coupler (formerly named Stout)



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1. **Hook and Stabilizer,** positive automatic lock, prevents rotation of pipe. Sprinklers cannot tip.
2. **Attachment of coupler and band** to tubing made possible by common hand tools. Easy adjustment or replacement. May be re-used on new tubing.
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5. **Seal rings** provide positive seal at all pressures.
6. **Threaded Sprinkler Outlet** for 1" pipe. An integral part of coupler, can be plugged when sprinkler is not attached.
7. **Streamlined Water Flow.** Internal streamlined design of coupler and gasket leaves *no bare ends* of pipe protruding to cause turbulence.
8. **Well Designed Entrance Pan** keeps out dirt, speeds up assembly, stabilizes line.

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Send me a **FREE** copy of "The Irrigation Equipment News!"

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POTATOES: PRODUCTION AND FARM DISPOSITION IN THE 37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES CROP OF 1948 (Revised)

GROUP AND STATE	Production[1]	FARM DISPOSITION				
		Fed to livestock, shrinkage, and loss after harvest	For farm household use	Used for seed on farms where grown	Sold	
					Quantity[2]	Percent of crop
SURPLUS LATE STATES:	Thousand bushels					Percent
Maine	74,305	4,013	578	1,670	68,044	92
New York	38,035	1,641	1,844	922	33,628	88
Pennsylvania	19,425	971	2,048	718	15,688	81
Michigan	16,350	1,880	1,922	1,387	11,161	68
Wisconsin	13,050	1,566	2,320	716	8,448	65
Minnesota	17,280	1,382	1,856	840	13,202	76
North Dakota	20,000	1,500	1,064	989	16,447	82
South Dakota	2,750	261	528	129	1,832	67
Nebraska	10,335	672	1,008	429	8,226	80
Montana	2,560	358	291	166	1,745	68
Idaho	45,000	3,600	300	1,248	39,852	89
Wyoming	2,280	388	42	98	1,752	77
Colorado	21,450	2,038	183	921	18,308	85
Utah	3,171	286	126	135	2,624	83
Nevada	360	39	19	27	275	76
Washington	12,600	945	273	108	11,274	89
Oregon	12,710	1,081	168	541	10,920	86
California (Late)	14,965	674	58	315	13,918	93
18 SURPLUS LATE	326,626	23,295	14,628	11,359	277,344	84.9
OTHER LATE STATES:						
New Hampshire	968	58	205	12	693	72
Vermont	1,295	78	347	64	806	62
Massachusetts	3,548	142	348	12	3,046	86
Rhode Island	1,462	59	32	4	1,367	94
Connecticut	3,285	148	198	8	2,931	89
West Virginia	2,090	230	1,449	128	283	14
Ohio	6,765	338	1,590	140	4,697	69
Indiana	4,140	186	1,110	141	2,703	65
Illinois	1,133	131	720	42	240	21
Iowa	1,430	100	720	57	553	39
New Mexico	270	18	15	13	224	83
11 OTHER LATE	26,386	1,488	6,734	621	17,543	66.5
29 LATE STATES	353,012	24,783	21,362	11,980	294,887	83.5
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
New Jersey	13,629	273	119	128	13,115	96
Delaware	288	26	72	9	181	63
Maryland	1,965	177	435	52	1,301	66
Virginia	11,529	519	1,960	148	8,902	77
Kentucky	2,542	153	1,680	121	588	23
Missouri	3,128	203	2,040	23	862	28
Kansas	1,474	94	561	33	786	53
Arizona	1,749	61	10	5	1,673	96
8 INTERMEDIATE	36,306	1,508	6,871	519	27,408	75.5
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	389,318	26,291	28,233	12,499	322,295	82.8

1—Production is for the total crop grown in each state except California where only the late crop is shown.
2—Consists of potatoes sold for food, seed, feed, processing and all purchases by the Government under price support programs.

NORTH DAKOTA
Certified Seed
POTATOES

99% DRY LAND GROWN ABOVE THE 47th PARALLEL NORTH

Contact your local seed dealer!
State Seed Department, College Station, Fargo, N. D.

POTATOES: PRODUCTION AND FARM DISPOSITION IN THE 37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES CROP OF 1949 (Preliminary)

GROUP AND STATE	Production[1]	FARM DISPOSITION: Fed and to be fed to livestock, shrinkage, and loss after harvest	FARM DISPOSITION: Used and saved for farm household use	FARM DISPOSITION: Saved for seed on farms where grown	Sold and for sale: Quantity[2]	Sold and for sale: Percent of crop
		Thousand bushels				Percent
SURPLUS LATE STATES:						
Maine	67,050	2,347	578	1,874	62,251	93
New York	30,660	1,769	1,666	1,003	26,222	86
Pennsylvania	19,158	1,533	1,891	760	14,974	78
Michigan	17,160	2,145	1,767	1,307	11,941	70
Wisconsin	13,600	1,564	2,130	720	9,186	68
Minnesota	16,000	1,360	1,596	845	12,199	76
North Dakota	18,530	926	950	988	15,766	85
South Dakota	1,008	60	192	107	649	64
Nebraska	8,840	531	912	454	6,943	79
Montana	2,100	210	238	144	1,508	72
Idaho	34,560	2,419	264	1,468	30,409	88
Wyoming	1,870	187	39	125	1,519	81
Colorado	18,150	2,087	174	1,041	14,848	82
Utah	3,003	270	105	122	2,506	83
Nevada	342	31	18	30	263	77
Washington	10,080	806	255	181	8,838	88
Oregon	11,890	1,189	147	559	9,995	84
California (Late)	16,200	1,620	58	254	14,268	88
18 SURPLUS LATE	290,201	21,054	12,880	11,982	244,285	84.2
OTHER LATE STATES:						
New Hampshire	968	53	189	15	711	73
Vermont	1,128	67	313	69	679	60
Massachusetts	2,850	100	291	12	2,447	86
Rhode Island	1,160	46	31	4	1,079	93
Connecticut	2,944	147	180	8	2,609	89
West Virginia	2,000	180	1,365	125	330	16
Ohio	6,270	345	1,344	160	4,421	71
Indiana	3,900	195	930	144	2,631	67
Illinois	1,000	90	648	36	226	23
Iowa	1,100	55	570	59	416	38
New Mexico	246	20	14	8	204	83
11 OTHER LATE	23,566	1,298	5,875	640	15,753	66.8
29 LATE STATES	313,767	22,352	18,755	12,622	260,038	82.9
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
New Jersey	8,554	299	100	121	8,034	94
Delaware	490	30	75	10	375	77
Maryland	1,587	104	392	62	1,029	65
Virginia	9,126	320	1,584	164	7,058	77
Kentucky	2,730	218	1,680	126	706	26
Missouri	2,432	170	1,615	24	623	26
Kansas	1,114	128	405	22	559	50
Arizona	1,268	51	10	5	1,202	95
8 INTERMEDIATE	27,301	1,320	5,861	534	19,586	71.7
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	341,068	23,672	24,616	13,156	279,624	82.0

[1]—Production is for the total crop grown in each state except California where only the late crop is shown.
[2]—Consists of potatoes sold and to be sold for food, seed, feed, processing and all **purchases** by the Government under price support programs.

THE ADVANCED LINE.....

TROYER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SMITHVILLE, OHIO

CONVEYING AND POTATO GROWING EQUIPMENT

Conveyors • Bin Loaders • Seed Potato Cutters
Spraying Equipment • Special Equipment to Order

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO PRODUCTION IN 1949 LARGEST ON RECORD

Certifying agencies in 31 States reported that 48,427,628 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced in 1949. This total represents about 12 percent of the Nation's production of all potatoes and includes 51 named varieties. It is 84 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 26,330,950 bushels. Of the certifying agencies in 31 States reporting to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, those in 14 States reported more certified seed in 1949 than in 1948, 12 reported less, and 5 reported no certified seed potatoes produced in 1949.

TABLE 1
CERTIFIED SEED POTATO ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION BY STATES, AVERAGE 1938-47; ANNUAL 1948 AND 1949

State	Acreage Harvested			Production		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	Acres			Bushels		
Arizona	1[1]	0	0	37[1]	0	0
California	2,775	7,919	6,962	1,034,846	3,566,450	3,137,898
Colorado	3,485	4,776	4,440	936,788	1,843,260	1,746,673
Georgia	46[1]	0	0	3,088[1]	0	0
Idaho	4,973	7,046	7,740	642,895	1,407,920	1,610,707
Iowa	[2]	0	268	[2]	0	59,870
Kentucky	30	25	31	3,491	2,823	6,820
Louisiana	458	0	0	10,502	0	0
Maine	33,111	51,950	45,895	11,456,690	21,645,359	23,371,494
Maryland	214	56	69	31,724	10,755	20,977
Michigan	2,593	1,905	2,136	400,237	350,105	415,729
Minnesota	17,047	22,848	22,456	2,871,919	4,688,607	5,113,671
Montana	1,283	2,318	2,110	281,364	607,069	541,755
Nebraska	7,395	7,467	6,313	786,123	786,934	794,429
New Hampshire	108	106	28	33,739	51,200	16,150
New Jersey	386	166	139	60,844	35,694	30,865
New Mexico	9[1]	0	9	1,898	0	6,200
New York	2,798	3,704	4,204	883,606	1,597,692	1,750,571
North Carolina	100	295	255	14,924	73,525	66,452
North Dakota	28,096	29,977	22,271	3,988,511	6,184,100	5,303,000
Ohio	2	0	0	280	0	0
Oregon	2,367	3,149	3,035	609,644	1,287,893	804,485
Pennsylvania	954	1,115	1,409	250,654	459,094	525,168
South Dakota	3,430	6,407	2,524	558,813	1,205,220	347,310
Tennessee	294	293	289	41,187	70,150	93,750
Utah	510	716	687	115,280	276,516	234,545
Vermont	395	394	575	115,555	196,428	312,010
Virginia	4[1]	0	0	303[1]	0	0
Washington	1,238	1,736	1,383	325,162	287,574	181,735
Wisconsin	2,372	4,607	5,303	524,106	1,505,350	1,776,900
Wyoming	2,579	1,275	930	339,800	177,572	158,464
TOTAL	119,069	160,250	141,461	26,330,950	48,317,290	48,427,628

[1]—Short-time average.
[2]—No data for years prior to 1947.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., January, 1950

A potato starch factory making 10 tons of starch daily has about 350 tons of fluid wastes, containing 5 to 6 tons of solids. Turned into streams, they cause pollution.

USDA has developed a method for recovering about 2 tons of this material and turning it into dry stock feed, perhaps at a small profit. The prime purpose is cutting out pollution.

There are 24 potato starch plants in the country, 5 in Idaho, 19 in Maine. One Idaho factory follows the European practice of dewatering the waste material and feeding it wet to animals.

SOUTHERN FRIED POTATOES

Wash and pare small potatoes, cut into lengthwise strips 1/4-inch thick, soak in cold water 1 hour. Dry, dip in slightly beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and place in a frying basket. Immerse in hot deep fat (380°F.) and cook 3 to 5 minutes or until brown. Drain on absorbent paper; sprinkle with salt. Serve hot.

TABLE 2
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES BY VARIETIES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
COBBLER					
California	267	0	0	0	0
Colorado	187,952	242,409	127,845	135,530	113,800
Idaho	117	0	0	0	0
Iowa	11,700	0	58,500	0	43,225
Kentucky	1,877	3,100	680	673	2,440
Maine	3,969,375	5,288,325	3,925,290	2,510,128	1,473,654
Maryland	24,338	36,750	18,000	6,075	7,875
Michigan	9,860	13,275	7,980	2,870	11,522
Minnesota	2,433,280	3,015,002	3,413,255	2,832,132	2,696,870
Montana	250	0	0	600	1,250
Nebraska	1,932	1,759	206	2,078	81
New Hampshire	382	0	750	0	0
New Jersey	3,381	3,341	6,294	495	804
New York	47,623	57,717	28,400	65,600	59,312
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2,355,387	3,192,889	2,186,480	1,500,000	850,000
Oregon	561	0	125	1,000	1,325
Pennsylvania	2,652	5,831	0	0	335
South Dakota	215,054	167,390	231,825	275,310	48,800
Tennessee	352	200	0	0	0
Utah	2,268	500	333	667	0
Vermont	415	75	0	0	0
Washington	595	1,923	0	3,333	625
Wisconsin	137,400	170,000	252,000	170,000	150,000
Wyoming	12,334	26,916	12,294	7,507	9,267
TOTAL	9,419,351	12,227,402	10,270,257	2,513,998	5,471,185
TRIUMPH					
California	1,707	4,800	400	1,500	3,663
Colorado	248,037	322,129	364,645	452,045	452,150
Georgia	840	0	0	0	0
Idaho	10,461	15,000	13,000	3,150	2,292
Kentucky	6	0	30	42	0
Maine	84,774	43,579	82,971	42,735	32,957
Maryland	20	25	31	25	0
Minnesota	733,621	334,152	479,060	790,320	981,414
Montana	81,893	48,552	96,815	152,824	91,861
Nebraska	802,463	1,155,060	642,075	720,298	697,033
New Jersey	494	0	0	0	0
New York	2,634	3,300	0	1,312	3,124
North Dakota	2,694,839	2,608,642	3,034,000	3,100,000	2,600,000
Oregon	2,764	3,600	4,000	1,311	250
South Dakota	612,929	311,500	516,900	702,260	238,140
Tennessee	33,187	42,000	48,000	44,400	70,000
Utah	19,795	10,000	300	1,508	857
Washington	1,983	4,900	350	875	500
Wisconsin	122,200	170,000	230,000	300,000	325,000
Wyoming	294,341	482,853	258,945	150,510	127,236
TOTAL	5,748,988	5,560,092	5,771,522	6,465,115	5,626,477
RUSSET RURAL					
Colorado	11,528	11,311	12,690	6,790	13,000
Iowa	220	0	1,100	0	0
Maine	60,741	80,080	62,370	87,072	39,203
Maryland	499	163	500	0	0
Michigan	322,962	411,507	271,519	200,017	182,982
Nebraska	5,430	3,787	1,066	2,525	0
New York	23,106	20,416	29,100	39,245	30,520
Pennsylvania	83,692	108,940	63,975	40,332	10,850
South Dakota	44	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	83,640	128,000	185,000	113,700	100,000
Wyoming	4,195	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	596,057	764,204	627,320	489,681	376,555
RURAL NEW YORKER (ALSO CALLED WHITE RURAL OR SMOOTH RURAL)					
Colorado	15,812	18,754	10,755	10,850	23,555
Maryland	501	44	100	200	200
Michigan	3,785	4,415	4,507	5,141	8,854
Minnesota	40	0	0	0	0
New York	14,350	12,250	9,100	17,020	13,820
Pennsylvania	14,451	1,235	0	1,064	0
Utah	213	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,432	4,000	6,000	7,750	14,000
TOTAL	52,585	40,698	30,462	42,025	60,429

(Continued on page 51)

DU PONT

POTATO CHEMICALS

SEMESAN BEL* Seed Disinfectant

for Control of Seed Piece Decay, Rhizoctonia and Scab

Improve both stands and yields by checking diseases on your potatoes. "Semesan Bel" is highly effective in destroying seed-borne disease organisms and helping to protect seed from disease organisms in the soil.

PARZATE* Fungicide

for Control of Early and Late Blights

Combining good adhesive qualities, high fungicidal efficiency and ease of application, "Parzate" can be used as a dust or spray. Can be combined with most common insecticides, including Du Pont "Deenate" DDT.

**Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.*

DU PONT

Better Things for Better Living . . . Through Chemistry

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.)
Grasselli Chemicals Department
Wilmington 98, Delaware

"The Cream of the Crop"

Top-Quality Maine Certified Seed

Packed by

MAINE POTATO GROWERS, INC.

PRESQUE ISLE MAINE

TABLE 2 (continued)

PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
KATAHDIN					
Colorado	45,165	45,462	59,965	57,260	44,610
Idaho	254	500	0	0	0
Kentucky	402	125	0	0	0
Maine	5,808,372	7,165,138	10,143,821	11,974,306	14,245,924
Maryland	99	45	62	1,075	3,525
Michigan	14,435	3,945	29,142	52,910	81,314
Minnesota	54,831	23,855	27,200	31,952	29,904
Nebraska	7,595	4,450	2,633	3,503	122
New Hampshire	2,921	5,152	5,020	5,170	2,250
New Jersey	24,694	29,559	15,827	25,883	19,178
New York	501,040	677,200	690,000	886,965	990,045
North Carolina	0	0	0	125	300
North Dakota	20,460	1,050	1,200	0	2,000
Oregon	1,047	1,625	1,000	4,000	3,200
Pennsylvania	130,714	209,940	163,996	150,409	125,023
South Dakota	831	200	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	800	1,400
Utah	295	0	133	0	0
Vermont	42,033	82,400	56,087	68,875	141,680
Washington	1,973	0	4,666	2,700	1,600
Wisconsin	80,800	107,000	92,000	138,000	170,000
Wyoming	283	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,738,244	8,357,646	11,292,752	13,403,931	15,862,075
CHIPPEWA					
Colorado	2,762	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3,558	4,680	3,000	500	700
Iowa	560	0	2,800	0	0
Kentucky	67	0	0	0	0
Maine	1,244,537	1,260,319	2,329,594	2,777,681	4,525,865
Maryland	11	32	0	30	0
Michigan	41,916	29,890	20,994	18,659	18,983
Minnesota	80,786	45,819	9,234	35,884	69,273
Montana	420	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	109	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	6,416	2,238	5,577	6,260	6,750
New York	152,376	138,380	102,500	131,100	93,094
North Dakota	73,642	25,200	0	7,000	300
Oregon	50	0	250	666	2,200
Pennsylvania	2,917	0	0	1,475	0
South Dakota	8,160	8,000	5,100	0	0
Tennessee	430	200	0	0	0
Utah	32	0	0	0	0
Vermont	212	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	230,600	285,000	365,000	470,000	470,000
Wyoming	77	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,849,638	1,799,758	2,844,049	3,449,255	5,187,165
WHITE ROSE					
California	1,376,600	2,143,833	2,034,500	2,637,750	2,831,760
Colorado	22,172	32,196	22,180	27,100	15,290
Idaho	11,233	25,000	7,500	13,000	28,305
Minnesota	125,990	147,175	149,253	158,745	84,170
Montana	63,885	67,660	56,250	74,375	62,322
Nebraska	1,485	2,727	2,055	2,025	4,105
New Mexico	760	0	0	0	3,400
North Dakota	146,397	277,256	241,000	170,000	160,000
Oregon	305,663	578,600	360,617	537,958	225,000
South Dakota	828	0	2,100	6,750	0
Utah	94,553	166,000	214,988	182,576	170,833
Washington	253,950	305,666	338,666	170,000	134,660
Wisconsin	2,249	1,400	500	900	1,200
Wyoming	828	80	4,060	10,431	7,841
TOTAL	2,406,593	3,747,593	3,433,669	3,991,610	3,728,886

(Continued on page 52)

TABLE 2 (continued)
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
SEBAGO					
California	0	0	0	10,000	0
Colorado	992	4,958	0	0	0
Iowa	1,540	0	7,700	0	8,585
Kentucky	25	0	125	633	1,490
Maine	1,138,953	1,100,509	798,416	991,700	485,906
Maryland	242	40	250	975	6,150
Michigan	21,327	29,050	43,328	35,733	43,669
Minnesota	34,253	65,021	30,297	70,650	38,911
Montana	647	200	3,000	0	0
Nebraska	481	0	2,406	5,883	0
New Hampshire	392	700	800	1,050	0
New Jersey	1,243	1,314	0	135	0
New York	153,620	196,400	133,700	197,600	133,263
North Dakota	11,302	15,050	13,200	2,400	0
Oregon	0	0	0	333	210
Pennsylvania	36,919	27,373	23,703	23,587	25,980
South Dakota	10,060	26,000	14,900	0	0
Vermont	1,036	550	0	0	0
Virginia	60	0	0	0	0
Washington	4,443	11,333	6,600	6,666	2,800
Wisconsin	93,560	130,000	180,000	170,000	193,000
TOTAL	1,511,095	1,608,498	1,258,425	1,517,345	939,964
GREEN MOUNTAIN					
Maine	3,139,417	3,192,263	3,040,158	3,039,919	2,202,673
Maryland	29	40	0	0	350
Michigan	18,626	8,585	18,528	8,000	12,125
Minnesota	7,821	1,951	4,533	2,222	6,337
New Hampshire	30,522	14,793	20,722	32,087	13,500
New Jersey	444	359	293	410	0
New York	254,849	233,445	168,500	135,000	77,045
North Carolina	20	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,400	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	35	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	565	0	700	250	1,650
Vermont	66,721	34,800	58,380	108,833	122,705
Washington	53	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,300	0	0	0	2,400
TOTAL	3,523,802	3,486,236	3,311,814	3,326,721	2,438,785
EARLY OHIO					
Idaho	50	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	75	0
Minnesota	124,762	81,082	172,353	153,564	76,630
North Dakota	126,670	82,250	323,400	120,000	34,000
Oregon	0	0	0	0	150
South Dakota	6,096	4,875	4,600	10,750	4,960
Iowa	440	0	2,200	0	1,300
Utah	51	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	258,069	168,207	502,553	284,389	117,040
BURBANK					
California	45,707	10,000	5,200	8,000	500
Minnesota	340	0	0	0	0
Oregon	58,280	13,200	35,750	34,000	36,500
Utah	0	0	0	0	317
Washington	1,960	200	3,700	5,776	200
TOTAL	106,286	23,400	44,650	47,776	37,517
RUSSET BURBANK (NETTED GEM)					
California	422,483	268,000	314,000	516,400	275,250
Colorado	18,776	30,416	13,830	20,070	33,810
Idaho	964,055	1,335,000	860,000	1,391,000	1,579,410
Iowa	0	0	0	0	3,060
Michigan	1,410	1,000	6,050	9,025	10,087
Minnesota	33,439	26,637	59,062	249,690	249,404
Montana	226,827	251,159	308,462	370,675	375,835
North Dakota	3,344	22	12,000	8,000	39,000
Oregon	406,579	337,000	616,617	697,500	525,000
South Dakota	240	0	1,200	7,350	0
Utah	40,053	74,500	26,100	91,765	62,538
Washington	78,475	164,800	26,360	64,860	40,000
Wisconsin	2,920	1,400	6,000	32,000	105,000
Wyoming	626	1,969	456	7,827	1,687
TOTAL	2,199,229	2,491,903	2,250,137	3,466,162	3,300,081

(Continued on page 53)

TABLE 2 (continued)
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
HOUMA					
Maine	95,675	34,760	70,812	53,417	15,964
Maryland	5	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	3,603	3,053	9,952	12,293	0
New Jersey	152	0	0	0	0
New York	19,618	25,080	21,600	11,180	3,375
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,832	1,100	0	0	0
Vermont	15,497	4,750	15,225	17,500	41,950
TOTAL	138,382	68,743	117,589	94,390	61,289
SEQUOIA					
Kentucky	1,035	1,040	1,900	1,475	2,890
Maine	39,188	21,829	25,688	40,150	70,723
Maryland	6,083	747	75	350	0
Michigan	3,348	7,590	9,150	8,750	21,018
Minnesota	12,151	9,234	3,240	0	80
New Hampshire	92	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	2,564	625	0	110	1,226
New York	19,950	26,900	10,100	9,660	20,625
North Carolina	23,494	12,500	23,197	73,250	65,652
North Dakota	295	75	1,400	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,767	800	2,800	5,678	0
Tennessee	9,728	8,250	6,575	24,700	20,625
Vermont	945	50	612	500	0
Virginia	350	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	12,580	20,000	30,900	13,000	37,000
TOTAL	135,571	109,640	115,637	177,623	239,839
PONTIAC					
California	11,307	28,000	25,200	11,600	6,600
Colorado	14,291	23,031	25,720	27,340	27,025
Idaho	360	0	0	0	0
Iowa	200	0	1,000	0	0
Maine	10,664	11,340	30,030	19,010	11,417
Maryland	1,151	2,235	3,300	280	38
Michigan	21,541	29,232	2,690	2,380	15,645
Minnesota	57,540	53,689	37,538	92,287	509,171
Montana	2,763	6,830	5,585	3,500	4,712
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	7,161
New Hampshire	0	0	0	600	400
New Jersey	20	0	100	0	0
New Mexico	2,400	8,250	0	0	2,800
New York	10,674	6,470	27,200	3,690	22,890
North Carolina	0	0	0	125	0
North Dakota	108,197	235,575	13,200	600,000	550,000
Oregon	24	20	100	0	500
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	1,908
South Dakota	19,750	0	44,825	157,050	15,750
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	75
Utah	200	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	13,640	8,800	36,400	20,000	52,000
Wyoming	460	431	0	0	1,472
TOTAL	275,180	413,903	252,883	937,842	1,229,564
KASOTA					
Maryland	0	0	0	30	50
Minnesota	2,575	0	0	0	0
Montana	850	750	3,000	5,020	5,775
Nebraska	10,044	7,682	345	953	0
North Dakota	1,543	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,413	8,501	0	0	0
TOTAL	17,425	16,933	3,345	6,003	5,825

(Continued on page 54)

TABLE 2 (continued)
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
MENOMINEE					
Iowa	180	0	900	0	0
Maryland	100	440	62	140	0
Michigan	18,818	33,185	17,034	4,650	6,800
New York	200	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	3,542	13,388	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,136	5,840	0	0	0
Tennessee	10	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1,700	4,500	4,000	3,250	2,200
TOTAL	26,686	57,353	21,996	8,040	9,000
WARBA					
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	63	0	0	0	0
Maine	9,327	15,209	3,416	6,584	4,177
Maryland	24	30	25	0	0
Minnesota	58,592	13,777	58,675	25,400	29,112
Montana	390	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	20	0	0	0	0
New York	1,007	700	0	0	438
North Dakota	28,047	10,725	36,600	3,200	3,000
South Dakota	380	0	1,900	1,750	0
Vermont	50	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	97,900	40,441	100,616	35,934	36,727
RED WARBA					
Colorado	6,454	0	24,550	40,330	0
Iowa	480	0	2,400	0	3,700
Maryland	6	30	0	0	0
Minnesota	120,159	102,710	146,070	183,752	122,343
Nebraska	17,209	38,895	24,813	29,951	16,785
North Dakota	106,503	136,455	284,600	156,000	120,000
South Dakota	17,916	0	41,920	40,250	39,300
Wisconsin	13,030	32,000	9,500	41,650	20,000
Wyoming	14,795	27,893	12,694	1,272	0
TOTAL	296,552	337,983	546,547	493,205	322,128
RED McCLURE					
Colorado	596,339	568,241	851,705	1,029,900	1,014,263
Wyoming	592	0	286	0	0
TOTAL	596,931	568,241	851,991	1,029,900	1,014,263
DAKOTA CHIEF (RED PONTIAC)					
Maryland	0	0	0	40	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	27,454	144,184
North Dakota	5,760	0	28,800	470,000	900,000
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	900
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	3,015
TOTAL	5,760	0	28,800	497,494	1,048,099
CALROSE					
California	150,087	340,000	362,100	380,600	18,000
Maryland	10	0	50	50	50
Oregon	350	0	1,750	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	31,797	0
TOTAL	150,447	340,000	363,900	412,447	18,050
TETON					
Maine	56	0	280	3,734	19,943
Maryland	9	0	44	40	0
Michigan	0	0	0	150	0
Minnesota	17	0	85	0	630
New York	1,540	0	7,700	0	0
Pennsylvania	12,486	7,195	55,236	216,265	322,822
Vermont	0	0	0	400	5,175
Wyoming	2,222	1,050	6,090	25	215
TOTAL	16,330	8,245	69,435	220,614	348,785

(Continued on page 55)

TABLE 2 (continued)
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
		MOHAWK			
Maine	13,608	25,322	40,092	94,201	180,976
Minnesota	115	175	400	0	0
New Jersey	6	0	30	165	425
New York	1,106	4,630	0	0	6,750
New Hampshire	88	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	14,923	30,127	40,522	94,366	188,151
		ONTARIO			
Maine	0	0	0	1,660	38,274
Maryland	0	0	0	0	450
New York	7,060	13,700	18,600	67,320	139,040
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1,400	3,411
Vermont	0	0	0	320	500
Wisconsin	0	0	0	7,700	70,000
TOTAL	7,060	13,700	18,600	78,400	251,675
		ESSEX			
Maine	0	0	0	0	3,316
Maryland	0	0	0	0	187
Michigan	0	0	0	0	2,000
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1,460
New York	720	0	3,600	28,980	151,065
North Carolina	0	0	0	25	500
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	12,000
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	2,612	20,762
TOTAL	720	0	3,600	31,617	191,290

(Continued on page 56)

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★ Grown under strict certification standards from foundation seed stocks.

TABLE 2 (continued)
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
PROGRESS					
Nebraska	0	0	0	19,718	67,751
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	7,570
TOTAL	0	0	0	19,718	75,321
KENNEBEC					
Maine	0	0	0	0	20,168
Maryland	0	0	0	200	1,150
New York	0	0	0	0	692
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	3,000
TOTAL	0	0	0	200	25,010
PAWNEE					
Colorado	5,517	375	4,200	15,975	5,210
Maine	42	0	209	3,062	0
Maryland	29	25	31	0	0
New Jersey	470	783	1,568	2,236	880
Utah	29	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,088	1,183	6,008	21,273	6,090
BROWN BEAUTY					
Colorado	2,782	2,350	5,160	20,070	3,960
ERIE					
Michigan	8,075	16,550	11,575	1,820	730
New York	11,120	15,200	37,600	0	0
North Dakota	100	0	0	0	0
Ohio	560	200	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	271	0	1,355	14,238	13,500
Wisconsin	100	500	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,226	32,450	50,530	16,058	14,230
SATAPA					
Minnesota	625	0	3,125	7,097	19,656
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	360
TOTAL	625	0	3,125	7,097	20,016
EARLIEST OF ALL					
Oregon	1,866	530	5,483	7,000	5,000
Washington	467	933	1,400	0	0
TOTAL	2,333	1,463	6,883	7,000	5,000
WASECA					
Minnesota	0	0	0	9,212	15,606
RUSSET SEBAGO					
Wisconsin	1,440	1,200	6,000	17,400	64,200
CHENANGO					
New York	0	0	0	2,520	1,760
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	577
TOTAL	0	0	0	2,520	2,337
CANUS					
North Dakota	0	0	0	2,500	7,200
CAYUGA					
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	20,000
EARLY ROSE					
Maine	0	0	0	0	57
Oregon	762	160	433	1,375	1,900
Vermont	180	0	0	0	0
Washington	80	0	400	267	450
TOTAL	1,022	160	833	1,642	2,407

(Continued on page 57)

TABLE 2 (continued)
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
BRITISH QUEEN					
California	2,470	2,000	1,600	600	1,200
Oregon	1,617	0	8,000	1,250	1,000
TOTAL	4,087	2,000	9,600	1,850	2,200
ASHWORTH					
New York	12	0	0	0	1,925
GOLD COIN					
Oregon	435	0	933	1,000	1,200
Washington	496	466	533	833	500
TOTAL	931	466	1,466	1,833	1,700
DAKOTA RED (JERSEY REDSKIN)					
Maryland	1,539	3,175	812	130	0
New Jersey	1,637	2,125	0	0	1,602
TOTAL	3,175	5,300	812	130	1,602
BEAUTY OF HEBRON					
Oregon	0	0	0	500	850
Washington	315	392	933	467	400
TOTAL	315	392	933	967	1,250
WHITE CLOUD					
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	885
MADISON					
New York	0	0	0	0	788

(Continued on page 58)

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Loading directly on car floor racks — bottom layer of potatoes will work down in between the openings and cause considerable damage even on the shortest hauls. The bottom layer of potatoes will be sheared off, bags soiled and torn . . . the entire load will be subject to decay that can ruin the quality of the whole car. Only a few shipments like this can seriously damage the reputation of the shipper.

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TABLE 2 (continued)
PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

State	Average 1943-47	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
EMPIRE					
Maryland	10	0	50	100	0
New York	492	760	1,700	500	700
TOTAL	502	760	1,750	600	700
YAMPA					
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	536
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	161
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	697
MARYGOLD					
Maryland	122	0	612	640	562
SNOWDRIFT					
New York	0	0	0	0	300
HARMONY BEAUTY					
Maine	0	0	0	0	297
WHITE PONTIAC					
Maryland	0	0	0	40	40
COLUMBIA RUSSET					
Minnesota	172	0	0	0	38,500
North Dakota	280	1,375	0	25,000	0
TOTAL	452	1,375	0	25,000	38,500
LA SALLE					
North Dakota	0	0	0	20,000	0
South Dakota	2,466	5,400	6,930	3,750	0
TOTAL	2,466	5,400	6,930	23,750	0
CHISAGO					
Minnesota	0	0	0	2,727	0
SIR WALTER RALEIGH					
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	2,034	0
IDAHO RURAL					
Idaho	1,703	900	50	270	0
POTOMAC					
Maryland	718	268	50	150	0
Pennsylvania	27	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	745	268	50	150	0
EPICURE					
Oregon	5	10	16	0	0
MESABA					
Minnesota	5,600	0	0	0	0
Maryland	10	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	113	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	225	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,948	0	0	0	0
EARLAINE					
Maine	29,786	0	0	0	0
Maryland	9	0	0	0	0
New York	4,500	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	110	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	34,404	0	0	0	0
VARIETIES NOT CLASSIFIED					
California	0	0	0	0	1,125
Maine	7,573	0	0	0	0
Maryland	727	0	0	205	350
Minnesota	0	0	0	15,521	16
Montana	50	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	13,921	61,075	2,800	0	2,500
TOTAL	22,272	61,075	2,800	15,726	3,981

WOOD'S ROTARY CUTTER
MAKES CHAFF OF POTATO VINES

Clean cutting of potato vines and weed growth on this 35 acre field near Aquebogue, N. Y. is watched approvingly by owner, Victor Prusinowski, at right. Wood's Rotary Cutter, operated by Vic, Jr. is causing vines and weeds to literally disappear. John Burgess (left), salesman for Fanning & Housner, Riverhead, N.Y. took one look and asked "Where did it go?" Wood's Model 50 Rotary Cutter cut it for easier harvesting.

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POTATOES: ACREAGE HARVESTED, YIELD PER ACRE AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, CROP OF 1949 WITH COMPARISONS

The potato crop has again exceeded 400 million bushels even though the acreage harvested in 1949 was the smallest since 1878. The estimated production of 401,962,000 bushels is 12 percent smaller than the 454,654,000 bushels harvested in 1948, but exceeds the 1938-47 average by 2 percent.

Group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	179	193	149	292	385	450	52,758	74,305	67,050
New York, Long Island	60	61	54	251	310	230	15,109	18,910	12,420
New York, Up-State	129	85	76	123	225	240	15,450	19,125	18,240
Pennsylvania	153	105	103	128	185	186	19,275	19,425	19,158
3 Eastern	521	444	382	198.1	296.8	305.9	102,591	131,765	116,868
Michigan	183	109	104	105	150	165	19,054	16,350	17,160
Wisconsin	153	87	80	88	150	170	13,292	13,050	13,600
Minnesota	196	108	100	98	160	160	18,648	17,280	16,000
North Dakota	151	125	109	117	160	170	17,787	20,000	18,530
South Dakota	30	22	18	78	125	56	2,390	2,750	1,008
5 Central	713	451	411	101.4	153.9	161.3	71,172	69,430	66,298
Nebraska	73	53	52	142	195	170	10,329	10,335	8,840
Montana	16	16	15	117	160	140	1,884	2,560	2,100
Idaho	150	150	144	234	300	240	35,048	45,000	34,560
Wyoming	13.9	12.0	11.0	154	190	170	2,087	2,280	1,870
Colorado	78	78	66	198	275	275	15,506	21,450	18,150
Utah	14.9	15.1	15.4	173	210	195	2,579	3,171	3,003
Nevada	2.7	1.8	1.8	192	200	190	515	360	342
Washington	38	40	36	222	315	280	8,449	12,600	10,080
Oregon	42	41	41	227	310	290	9,569	12,710	11,890
California[1]	37	41	45	312	365	360	11,418	14,965	16,200
10 Western	465.8	447.9	427.2	208.7	280.0	250.6	97,385	125,431	107,035
TOTAL 18	1,700.1	1,342.9	1,220.2	160.8	243.2	237.8	271,147	326,626	290,201
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	7.1	4.5	4.3	160	215	225	1,120	968	968
Vermont	11.3	7.0	6.1	136	185	185	1,519	1,295	1,128
Massachusetts	19.4	16.5	13.9	155	215	205	2,997	3,548	2,850
Rhode Island	5.7	6.8	5.8	200	215	200	1,148	1,462	1,160
Connecticut	17.4	14.6	12.8	192	225	230	3,315	3,285	2,944
West Virginia	31	22	20	101	95	100	3,062	2,090	2,000
Ohio	78	41	38	113	165	165	8,600	6,765	6,270
Indiana	41	23	20	121	180	195	4,756	4,140	3,900
Illinois	28	11	10	87	103	100	2,458	1,133	1,000
Iowa	41	13	11	98	110	100	4,062	1,430	1,100
New Mexico	3.7	3.0	3.0	78	90	82	290	270	246
TOTAL 11	282.6	162.4	144.9	120.5	162.5	162.6	33,326	26,386	23,566
29 LATE STATES	1,982.7	1,505.3	1,365.1	155.4	234.5	229.8	304,473	353,012	313,767
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	61	59	47	178	231	182	10,793	13,629	8,554
Delaware	3.9	3.0	3.5	86	96	140	332	288	490
Maryland	18.9	15.0	13.8	109	131	115	2,037	1,965	1,587
Virginia	72	63	54	123	183	169	8,808	11,529	9,126
Kentucky	42	31	30	91	82	91	3,750	2,542	2,730
Missouri	35	23	19	107	136	128	3,792	3,128	2,432
Kansas	22	12	11.6	93	123	96	2,084	1,476	1,114
Arizona	4	5.3	4.3	202	330	295	914	1,749	1,268
TOTAL 8	258.6	211.3	183.2	126.7	171.8	149.0	32,509	36,306	27,301
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,241.3	1,716.6	1,548.3	152.0	226.8	220.3	336,982	389,318	341,068

1—Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other states.

(Continued on page 61)

POTATOES: ACREAGE HARVESTED, YIELD PER ACRE AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, CROP OF 1949 WITH COMPARISONS

Group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
North Carolina	83	70	61	110	149	129	9,128	10,430	7,869
South Carolina	25	16	15	110	88	110	2,684	1,408	1,650
Georgia	24	16	18	67	64	72	1,573	1,024	1,296
Florida	31.7	23.7	23.0	133	158	236	4,240	3,745	5,428
Tennessee	40	27	25	82	86	90	3,273	2,322	2,250
Alabama	48	35	33	91	104	104	4,382	3,640	3,432
Mississippi	25	17	16	67	71	70	1,676	1,207	1,120
Arkansas	40	26	26	82	91	80	3,262	2,366	2,080
Louisiana	44	24	21	59	59	59	2,580	1,416	1,239
Oklahoma	26	14	11	69	73	74	1,775	1,022	814
Texas	52	44	38	85	99	97	4,419	4,356	3,686
California[1]	51	80	66	334	405	455	17,430	32,400	30,030
TOTAL 12	488.9	392.7	353.0	116.0	166.4	172.5	56,422	65,336	60,894
TOTAL U. S.	2,730.3	2,109.3	1,901.3	145.5	215.5	211.4	393,403	454,654	401,962

[1]—Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other states.

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QUALITY IN POTATOES

By R. C. WRIGHT

Physiologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration[1]

ONLY a short time ago little thought or expression was given to quality in potatoes. Potatoes were just potatoes without qualifying adjectives. Long a staple part of our diet in most parts of the country, it is only recently that we have come to realize that different potato varieties have qualities that fit them for specific uses; and also that in addition to their well known energy-furnishing properties they contain vitamin C and some necessary proteins, especially amino acids in readily available form. These latter constituents assume added importance when their relatively low cost in potatoes is compared with their cost in other foods.

In this country approximately twenty different varieties of potatoes are being grown in important commercial quantities. A number of recently introduced varieties are grown to a limited extent, and some of these will undoubtedly take their place in the former group as their superior qualities are recognized. The production of some of the different varieties is quite localized in one or more areas by reason of suitability of climate or trade preferences; others are very widely grown. Aside from certain disease-resistance factors the differences in the main utility characteristics of varieties is not as wide as one might expect. As will be discussed later, environment and variety are about equally responsible for quality in potatoes.

Proper Handling Is Important

The full usefulness of the potato crop depends on intelligent handling practices beginning with the harvesting operations. The first consideration is that potatoes should be well matured before digging if high quality is to be expected. They should always be handled so as to avoid as much mechanical injury and extreme temperatures as possible as these will detract from both appearance and keeping quality.

Storage temperatures influence potato quality. The lower range of temperatures sometimes used for potato storage are undesirable because they cause an increase in sugar content. The main purpose of storing at a cool temperature is to keep the tubers in a dormant condition. After sprouting starts potatoes suffer loss in weight and good appearance. This reduces their sales value especially for table use; but actually table quality will not be affected until sprouting becomes advanced.

Much research has shown that 50°F. is about the lowest storage temperature at which good culinary quality can be maintained. Here, the sugar content remains about the same as when the tubers are first dug, while at lower temperatures a progressive accumulation of sugar will take place, finally reaching excessive proportions so that table quality is materially reduced. Other changes also occur at too low temperatures, such as the development of a yellow color and undesirable wateryness as the temperature approaches freezing. At 50°F. sprouting will not begin until two to four months after digging, depending on the variety, thus allowing a longer period of usability at this temperature than is customarily realized.

At 40°F. tubers will generally remain dormant for five to seven months, and after sprouting begins at this temperature the growth will be extremely slow. For ordinary table use the accumulation of sugar at this temperature will not be a serious matter, in the case of most varieties. However, if one were to compare directly two cooked samples of potatoes from the same original lot, one of which had been stored at 40°F. and the other at 50°F., the latter would likely be preferred because of the sweetness of the one stored at the lower temperature.

For such commercial processing purposes as chip making, French frying, and dehydrating, stock from 40°F. storage must be de-sugared or "conditioned" by transferring

[1]Report of a study made under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946

it to a temperature of about 70°F. for one to four weeks before use, or else the color of the finished product will be too dark. For commercial purposes, then, it is recommended that fall harvested potatoes intended for use before March 1, or possibly as late as April 1, be stored at 50°F. immediately following harvest, while those for later use should be stored directly at 40°F. or transferred to this temperature at least before sprouting begins. When such stock is stored below 40°F. satisfactory conditioning will be increasingly difficult because of the greater amount of sugar that accumulates and possibly other low-temperature changes. There are differences in the "conditioning response" of different varieties after storage at low temperatures, as will be pointed out later.

What Qualities are Wanted in Potatoes?

Potatoes for table use should be suitable for boiling, baking, frying, or salad, and the principal characteristics considered in judging the cooked products are color, texture, cohesion, and flavor. A creamy white color is generally desired except in the fried product, which should be a golden brown. The flavor should be mild or bland without bitterness or sweetness. Texture and cohesion are included under a composite term, mealiness. Mealiness is largely associated with starch content and possibly with starch quality. The desired degree of mealiness varies with intended use and may range from extreme mealiness to a close, sticky texture. For example, a high degree of mealiness is usually desired in a baked potato. Varieties usually found reliable for this purpose are Russet Burbank, Green Mountain, Red McClure, and sometimes Katahdin or Irish Cobbler, or any other variety found to be relatively high in starch. Mashed potatoes are included in the restaurant menu practically every day in the year and quite often in the home menu. A good mashed product is made from potatoes with a medium to high degree of mealiness so that with the milk or cream added when whipping we will still

have a light, fluffy product. With a low degree of mealiness the product will be heavy or soggy. Varieties for mashing will include those named for baking. Boiled potatoes should possess enough cohesion to hold together and show no sloughing or falling apart, which occurs with a high degree of mealiness, and yet not be so waxy as to be soggy. Varieties often found suitable for boiling are Irish Cobbler, Katahdin, Bliss Triumph, Red McClure, Sebago, and Red Warba, but sometimes the first two varieties may show sloughing. For frying or salad less mealy potatoes are desired so that the individual pieces will hold together. Varieties that can be used in this way will probably include Chippewa, White Rose, and at times any of the varieties named above.

Which Potatoes Shall We Buy?

A question frequently coming up today is "How can we select potatoes for our special needs?" We are forced to say that there is no definite answer. Selection cannot always be made on a varietal basis because varieties may, and in fact do, vary considerably when grown under different conditions. Although certain varieties do have outstanding inherent characters which under most growing conditions render them more suitable than others for certain purposes, these same varieties may vary from year to year or from place to place. Sometimes there is a greater variation between different lots of the same variety grown in different locations than between varieties grown in the same location.

We find in many publications, attempts to give a comparative evaluation of varietal cooking quality. These comparisons are sometimes conflicting because of the varying factors just mentioned. To illustrate this variation, the specific gravity, which is an indication of mealiness (probably one of the most desirable characteristics in potatoes) was found to vary in the Katahdin variety from 1.083 in potatoes from one production area to 1.062 in potatoes from another. The first lot when mashed was light and fluffy with good flavor while the other was heavy and pasty with a less desirable flavor. The first lot would undoubtedly have also been suitable for baking.

The specific gravity of tubers is related to the starch content and in turn to mealiness when cooked. The determination of specific gravity in sample lots of potatoes is the most promising means we now have of predetermining quality in potatoes for specific uses, and some study is being carried on to find a convenient commercial method of doing this. Mealiness is known to be affected by climate, soil type, fertilizer, and degree of maturity before harvesting as well as variety. It has been reported that specific gravity in potatoes increases with maturity and also that it decreases with increased fertilizer applications. Tubers dug before the vines are entirely dead will not have the general high quality of those from a fully matured crop dug after the vines have died and the skins of the tubers are well set. New spray materials have recently been blamed for lack of good quality in potatoes, but these are only indirectly responsible. The efficient control of insects and diseases obtained by these materials keeps the vines growing much later and they are of necessity often killed by means of rotobeaters or chemical sprays before digging. The potatoes from these vines will be less mature than those from vines that have died gradually.

Processing

The commercial processing of potatoes for food use includes the manufacture of chips, dehydrating, canning (whole potatoes, salad, diced, julienne), freezing (mostly French fries), prepeeling whole potatoes, and recovery of starch. Of the processed products the manufacture of chips consumes by far the largest quantity of potatoes, amounting to nearly 20 million bushels the past year. The industry has grown until practically every town of fair size in the U. S. has at least one potato chip plant. The manufacturers of chips, French fries, and dehydrated products are becoming more and more particular about their raw stock. The chip manufacturers especially, because of keen competition and desire to put out a high-grade product, have become so "choosy"

as to be almost irritating to producers and dealers used to handling large quantities of potatoes without much regard to quality for a specific purpose.

Potatoes for chips or French fries of high grade must be of a suitable variety, well-matured, and in proper condition. Requirements for both purposes are quite exacting, and in general about the same. Some varieties are seldom suitable for these uses, such as Green Mountain, Bliss Triumph, Menominee, Pontiac, and Red Warba. On the other hand, certain varieties are nearly always dependable when properly handled, such as Russet Burbank, Russet Rural, Sebago, and Irish Cobbler. To these "old reliables" are to be added some promising new varieties, including Kennebec and Canus. There are a few "tempermental" varieties that the processer needs to give special attention to, such as Katahdin, White Rose, Erie, Houma, and sometimes Irish Cobbler. When these varieties are stored at temperatures below about 50°F. for more than a few days just after digging, they may be difficult or impossible to condition for processing.

Rarely, if ever, does one find any variety of potatoes suitable for chipping when taken directly from 40°F. storage. At or near this temperature excess sugar will accumulate, accompanied by a reduction in starch, within about ten days. This excess sugar will cause the resulting chips to be dark brown in color and possess a bitter or burned taste. With suitable stock a conditioning period at about 70°F. for two to four weeks is usually sufficient time to de-sugar the tubers so that they will again make maketable chips. In this process the excess sugar built up by conversion from starch is reduced to a point near that prevailing when the potatoes were harvested, while the starch content is largely restored by reconversion. In the varieties difficult or impossible to condition the sugar content may be reduced to nearly its original level but some other chemical factor apparently causes the undesirable color that develops during cooking. Some lots can be conditioned within one week at 70°F. while others, depending both on the variety and on the amount of exposure to low temperature, will take longer.

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(Continued on page 70)

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N. Y. Coop. Seed Potato Assn., Inc., Georgetown, N. Y.
Northern Certified Seed Potato Co-operative Association, 613 Province Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
P.E.I. Produce Co., Ltd., Kensington, P.E.I., Canada

PRESSES (For Lead & Wire Seals)

E. J. Brooks Company, 159 North 13th St., Newark 7, N. J.

PUBLISHERS (Books on Potatoes)

American Potato Yearbook, 319 Scotch Plains Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Comstock Publishing Company, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

SCALES

Aroostook Potato Growers, Presque Isle, Maine.
Detecto Scales, Inc., 1 Main St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
Exact Weight Scale Co., 944 West Fifth Ave., Columbus 12, Ohio.
King-Wyse, Inc., Archbold, Ohio.

SCOOPS (Potato)

Albert E. Trexler, Lenhartsville, Pa.
The Washburn Company, Worcester 8, Mass., and Rockford, Ill.

SEALS (Car, Freight, Self Locking)

E. J. Brooks Company, 159 North 13th St., Newark 7, N. J.

SEALS (Lead & Wire)

E. J. Brooks Company, 159 North 13th St., Newark 7, N. J.

SEALS (Self Locking)

E. J. Brooks Company, 159 North 13th St., Newark 7, N. J.

SEEDS (Potato)

Aroostook Potato Growers, Inc., State Street, Presque Isle, Maine.
Canadian Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.
Maine Development Association, Augusta, Maine.
Maine Potato Growers, Presque Isle, Maine.
Minnesota State Dept. of Agr., Seed Potato Certification, St. Paul, Minn.
Nebraska Certified Potato Growers, Alliance, Neb.
Northern Certified Seed Potato Co-operating Association, 613 Province Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

(Continued on page 72)

Many Successful Potato Growers Consistently Look to...

MACKWIN *Agricultural* **CHEMICALS**

for fast, effective economical control of potato insects and fungi

It will pay you to get acquainted with our COMPLETE LINE of laboratory and field tested sprays and dusts . . . tailored to the exacting needs of the potato grower

If your source of supply is unable to fill your needs, write, wire or phone direct. Our entomologists stand ready to offer helpful assistance.

The MACKWIN COMPANY
WINONA, MINNESOTA
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR OVER 60 YEARS

N. Y. Cooperative Seed Potato Ass'n, Inc., Georgetown, N. Y.
N. Y. Certified Seed Growers Cooperative Inc., 320 Plant Science Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.
North Dakota State Seed Dept., College Station, Fargo, N. D.
Prince Edward Island, Dept. of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.

SEED TREATING EQUIPMENT

Lockwood Graders, Gehring, Nebr., and Grand Forks, N. D.
Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.

SOIL TESTING OUTFITS

The Edwards Laboratory, 3657 Lloyd Road, S.W., Cleveland 11, Ohio.

SPRAY DISC

John Bean Mfg. Co., Lansing 4, Mich.
Cooley Spray Equipment Works, Somers, Conn.
Field Force Mfg. Co., Inc., 2nd Ave. and Whitehorse Road, Phoenixville, Penna.

SPRAYERS & DUSTERS

John Bean Mfg. Co., Lansing 4, Mich.
Cooley Spray Equipment Works, Somers, Conn.
Deere and Company, Moline, Ill.
A. B. Farquhar Co., 2292 No. Duke St., York, Pa.
Field Force Mfg. Co., Second Ave. and Whitehorse Rd., Phoenixville, Pa.
Friend Mfg. Co., Gasport, N. Y.
Nebraska Certified Potato Growers, Alliance, Neb.
Singer Mfg. Co., Smithville, Ohio.
Troyer Manufacturing Co., Smithville, Ohio.

SPROUT INHIBITORS

American Cyanamid Co., Agr. Chem. Div., 30 Rockefeller Pl., New York 20, N. Y.
Chipman Chem. Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.
Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.
Nebraska Certified Potato Growers, Alliance, Neb.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

Aroostook Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.

TAGS (Shipping Paper, Cloth, Plain, or Printed)

Keener Manufacturing Company, Lancaster, Pa.

TRACTORS (Farm)

Deere and Company, Moline, Ill.

VENTILATING FANS

Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., P. O. Box 1718, Lakeland, Fla.
Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.
United States Air Conditioning Corp., Como Ave., S.E., at 35rd, Minneapolis 14, Minn.

VINE KILLERS (Chemical)

American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Aroostook Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.
Chipman Chemical Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., 1000 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

VINE KILLERS (Mechanical)

Silbaugh Mfg. Co., Humboldt, Iowa.
Wood Bros. Mfg. Co., Oregon, Ill.

WAREHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Aroostook Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.
John Bean Mfg. Co., Lansing 4, Mich.
King-Wyse, Inc., Archbold, Ohio.
Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.
Tri-Pak Machinery Service, Inc., Box 1228, Harlingen, Texas.
Troyer Mfg. Co., Smithville, Ohio.

Specializing in
WHITE ROSE
and
RUSSET BURBANKS
(Netted Gems)

Northern Certified Seed Potato Co-operative Association

VANCOUVER, B. C.

C. H. Bradbury, Manager

WASHERS

John Bean Mfg., Lansing 4, Mich.
Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., P. O. Box 1718, Lakeland, Fla.
Lockwood Graders, Inc., Gering, Nebr., and Grand Forks, N. D.
Paramount Manufacturing Co., 1615 East Main St., Stockton, Calif.
Tri-Pak Machinery Service, Inc., Box 1228, Harlingen, Texas.

WAXING (Potatoes)

Food Machinery and Chem. Corp., P. O. Box 1718, Lakeland, Fla.
Lockwood Graders, Inc., Gering, Nebr., and Grand Forks, N. D.
Paramount Manufacturing Co., 1615 East Main St., Stockton, Calif.
Tri-Pak Machinery Service, Inc., Box 1228, Harlingen, Texas.

WEEDERS (Field)

A. B. Farquhar Co., 2292 No. Duke St., York, Pa.
Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.

WEED KILLERS (Chemical)

American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Aroostook Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine.
Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp. (Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.), 30 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
Chipman Chem. Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.
E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., Wilmington 98, Del.
The Mackwin Company, Winona, Minn., and East Grand Forks, Minn.
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., 1000 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Co., 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED

Number of bushels of potatoes required to plant an acre at different spacings with seed pieces of various sizes (1)

Spacing of rows and seed pieces	Bushels of seed required per acre, with average weight of seed pieces as given						
	½ oz.	¾ oz.	1 oz.	1¼ ozs.	1½ ozs.	1¾ ozs.	2 ozs.
Rows 32 inches apart:							
8-inch spacing	12.8	19.1	25.5	31.9	38.3	44.7	51.1
10-inch spacing	10.2	15.3	20.4	25.5	30.6	35.7	40.8
12-inch spacing	8.5	12.8	17.0	21.3	25.6	29.8	34.0
14-inch spacing	7.3	10.9	14.6	18.2	21.9	25.5	29.2
Rows 34 inches apart:							
8-inch spacing	12.0	18.0	24.0	30.0	36.0	42.0	48.0
10-inch spacing	9.6	14.4	19.2	24.0	28.3	33.6	38.4
12-inch spacing	8.0	12.0	16.0	20.0	24.0	28.0	32.0
14-inch spacing	6.9	10.3	13.7	17.1	20.6	24.0	27.4
Rows 36 inches apart:							
8-inch spacing	11.3	17.0	22.7	28.4	34.0	39.7	45.4
10-inch spacing	9.1	13.6	18.1	22.7	27.2	31.7	36.3
12-inch spacing	7.6	11.3	15.1	18.9	22.7	26.5	30.2
14-inch spacing	6.5	9.7	13.0	16.2	19.4	22.7	25.9

(1) The Potato, Wm. Stuart, (1937) J. B. Lippincott Company

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION

Potatoes. Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, 1940-44, annual 1948 and 1949[4]

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1940-44	1948	1949[1]	Average 1940-44	1948	1949[1]	Average 1940-44	1948	1949[1]
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America									
Canada (Incl. Newf. & Lab.)	547	530	532	136	177	159	74,355	93,970	84,545
El Salvador	1	2	2	32	51	50	32	102	100
Guatemala	10	12	12	46	50	50	463	600	600
Mexico	60	72	77	65	66	67	3,892	4,777	5,144
Panama	1	1	1	60	69	70	60	69	70
United States	2,844	2,099	1,898	137	212	200	388,765	445,850	378,805
Bermuda	2	1	1	45	37	40	90	37	40
Cuba	14	30	28	126	114	118	1,767	3,417	300
Dominican Republic	3	3	3	30	24	25	89	73	75
Jamaica	2	3	3	39	27	27	77	80	80
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	25	24	25	25	24	25
Total North America	3,485	2,754	2,558	135	199	185	469,615	548,999	472,784
Europe									
Albania	2	3	3	50	56	53	100	168	160
Austria	443	445	439	182	178	209	80,707	79,182	91,858
Belgium	258	218	219	291	360	320	75,030	78,376	70,002
Bulgaria	78	40	40	86	95	88	6,692	3,800	3,500
Czechoslovakia	1,761	1,362	1,421	146	177	171	257,865	241,698	242,947
Denmark	219	341	264	258	316	264	56,480	107,915	69,812
Ireland (Eire)	408	385	346	293	318	281	119,713	122,282	97,067
Finland	164	256	242	209	280	189	34,326	71,667	45,835
France	3,015	3,086	2,765	137	212	139	413,362	653,853	385,180
Germany (Western Germany)	2,671	2,844	2,718	257	317	270	685,425	900,212	734,867
Germany (Soviet Zone)	1,910	1,986	2,002	265	229	229	505,221	455,617	459,292
Greece	54	71	82	60	165	147	3,218	11,739	12,089
Hungary	896	696	700	109	141	143	97,657	98,454	100,000
Iceland	2	2	2	150	147	150	435	294	300
Italy	1,046	1,011	964	93	110	102	97,535	110,763	98,803
Luxembourg	27	22	22	213	284	167	5,749	6,246	3,674
Malta	7	7	7	91	71	71	634	494	500
Netherlands	448	548	455	308	394	347	137,987	215,685	157,973
Norway	175	160	149	247	334	267	43,163	53,443	39,742
Poland	6,500	6,123	7,500	181	161	145	1,175,787	983,105	1,083,900
Portugal	148	206	200	192	177	117	28,398	36,538	23,407
Rumania	493	441	450	114	136	144	56,338	60,000	65,000
Spain	1,090	1,100	1,100	135	114	127	146,973	124,927	139,625
Sweden	346	365	334	208	229	186	72,100	83,646	62,096
Switzerland	172	152	131	289	276	224	49,750	41,939	29,321
United Kingdom	1,213	1,548	1,313	263	285	249	318,976	440,459	327,413
Yugoslavia	727	650	600	105	111	117	76,042	71,888	70,000
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	24,273	24,068	24,468	187	210	180	4,545,663	5,054,390	4,414,363
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	21,000	22,486	23,400	133	128	120	2,800,000	2,880,677	2,800,000
Asia									
Cyprus	7	7	7	120	197	200	843	1,380	1,400
Lebanon	[2]	11	10	[2]	122	130	[2]	1,341	1,300
Palestine	4	10	10	240	130	130	962	1,300	1,300
Syria	13	8	8[3]	101	74	75[3]	1,311	588	600
Turkey	176	159	148	62	107	112	10,946	16,974	16,534
Japan	467	558	544	152	143	142	70,818	80,027	77,161
North Korea	343	373	370	69	95	95	23,700	35,576	35,000
South Korea	110	123	120	73	68	119	8,000	8,310	14,300
Indonesia (N.I.)	17	18	18	60	56	56	1,025	1,000	1,000
Philippine Islands	1	1	1	70	60	60	8	8	8
Total Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)	1,138	1,268	1,236	103	116	120	117,613	146,504	148,603
South America									
Argentina	472	489	490	93	63	63	43,741	30,718	31,000
Brazil	219	200	200	82	80	80	17,973	15,983	16,000
Chile	132	126	140	129	151	136	17,047	19,075	19,000
Colombia	221	240	240	67	71	71	14,786	17,000	17,000
Ecuador	62	62	62	69	49	48	4,280	3,042	3,000
Uruguay	24	24	24	55	42	54	1,318	1,000	1,300
Venezuela	16	10	10	52	59	60	827	588	600
Total South America	1,146	1,151	1,166	87	76	75	99,972	87,406	87,900

(Continued on page 75)

Africa									
Algeria	38	27	26	91	150	120	3,449	4,042	3,123
Belgian Congo	6	7	7	52	71	71	313	500	500
Egypt	21	34	34	117	176	176	2,461	6,000	6,000
Eritrea and Italian Somaliland	2	2	2	36	38	38	73	75	75
Madagascar	29	49	50	61	75	72	1,764	3,674	3,600
Mauritius	1	1	1	75	100	100	24	100	100
Mozambique	2	1	2	86	122	60	91	122	120
Nigeria and Cameroons	2	1	2	37	37	20	54	37	40
Southern Rhodesia	4	4	4	94	88	88	376	350	350
Tunisia	4	6	6	113	50	50	451	300	300
Union of South Africa	90	165	165	69	60	61	6,253	9,900	10,000
Total Africa	199	297	299	77	85	81	15,309	25,100	24,208
Oceania									
Australia	157	122	120	131	133	133	20,578	16,221	16,000
New Zealand	23	20	20	198	250	225	4,554	5,000	4,500
Total Oceania	180	142	140	140	149	146	25,132	21,221	20,500
World Total	51,421	52,166	53,267	157	168	150	8,073,304	8,764,297	7,968,358

[1]Preliminary. [2]Included with Syria. [3]Includes Lebanon. [4]1935-39 average in 1949 Year Book.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period.

NATIONAL POTATO COUNCIL

Potato farmers, for the first time, have in the National Potato Council a commodity organization of their own.

The National Potato Council was organized in May, 1948, and opened its Washington office in March, 1949.

The Council has two major objectives—to promote the greater consumption of Irish potatoes, and represent potato farmers on legislative and departmental matters in Washington.

Other commodities, such as milk, cotton, wheat and wool, have had their own national organizations for a number of years. These commodity organizations have been very effective in representing producers on a national basis.

The Council represents most of the commercial production of Irish potatoes in the United States. Every major commercial potato growing area is represented on its Board of Directors.

Officers of the National Potato Council are: S. A. Wathen, Fort Fairfield, Maine, President; W. B. Camp, Bakersfield, California, Vice President; John C. Broome, Aurora, North Carolina, Secretary; and William B. Duryee, Allentown, New Jersey, Treasurer.

The Council maintains headquarters at 930 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with Whitney Tharin as Executive Secretary.

The four officers and the following 15 men are full members of the Council's Board of Directors, with power to vote: Robert I. Aten, Macungie, Pa.; Jack B. Bishop, Wayland, N. Y.; W. M. Case, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; A. W. Clinger, Idaho Falls, Idaho; W. C. Cullen, Jr., Painter, Va.; Amherst W. Davis, Riverhead, N. Y.; Emil W. Heck, Lawrence, Kansas; H. S. Hough, Hastings, Florida; Cliff Hutchinson, Antigo, Wisconsin; Sol Lavitt, Ellington, Conn.; Louis Lyons, Malin, Oregon; E. J. Peters,

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Wasco, Calif.; Jack Renfro, Hereford, Texas; R. N. Stagg, Snow Hill, Maryland; and Harry E. Umphrey, Presque Isle, Maine.

The following 18 men serve as Directors-at-Large, without a vote on the Board: Sam Anderson, Tulelake, Calif.; L. L. Branthoover, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Dr. E. W. Cake, Norfolk, Va.; L. J. Crescio, Chicago, Ill.; Rober B. Corbett, Washington, D. C.; J. Abney Cox, Princeton, Fla.; John Dalton, Stockton, Calif.; C. L. Fitch, Ames, Iowa; A. K. Gardner, Augusta, Maine; Waldo Heppe, Denver, Colo.; Fred Hibst, Cadillac, Mich.; A. J. Holland, Freehold, N. J.; Marx Koehnke, Alliance, Nebr.; A. L. Lockhart, Mansfield, Ohio; Clifford G. McIntire, Presque Isle, Maine; H. C. McPherson, Bridgeton, Pa.; Fred Ramsey, Yakima, Wash.; and Ferris G. Talmadge, East Hampton, N. Y.

SELLING POTATOES TO HOTELS

Service and quality in product—both are important in selling potatoes to hotels and restaurants.

Many buyers considered potatoes of poor quality high at any price.

Price appears especially important in selling the less popular type and sizes.

Most buyers said they prefer washed potatoes.

Most buyers need to know more about the meaning of potato grades.

Producers and sellers generally need to watch their grading . . . and watch for damage to potatoes in handling.

Many buyers found bad potatoes in their purchases—losses from bad lots were said to average about 1 pound in 7.

Preferred sizes ranged from about 8 to 12 ounces in the long potatoes . . . 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter in the roundish types.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE

THE NATION'S LARGEST POTATO FUTURES MARKET

The New York Mercantile Exchange provides modern facilities where the farmer, shipper, receiver and distributors may daily buy and sell Maine potatoes for future delivery under trading rules approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Futures trading is the progressive development of marketing to its highest level. It is the forecasting of future supply and demand expressed in terms of buying and selling prices.

To the producer or dealer the intelligent use of the New York potato futures market is a distinct aid. It offers a means of protection against unexpected price fluctuations. There are many ways in which the New York potato futures market can be used to aid producers and shippers in their operations. The members of the Exchange offer their experience and service in helping to determine the manner in which the future market can be applied to your business for your benefit.

For further information contact any member of the New York Mercantile Exchange, or the Business Manager.

Thousands of Cars of Maine Potatoes were Traded in on the Exchange in 1949-1950 Crop Year.

Address Inquiries to the
NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE
6 Harrison Street
New York 13, New York

Why YOU Should Join The POTATO ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

What it IS

An organization founded in 1913 to bring together and disseminate information to all individuals interested in the production, transportation, distribution and utilization of potatoes, and the promotion of the potato industry in all its phases.

What it DOES

- Publishes the *American Potato Journal*, monthly, giving: timely data on the crop from all producing states and provinces of Canada; popular and technical articles on all phases of production, marketing and research; reviews of books and articles of general interest on potatoes. The only national publication devoted exclusively to the betterment of the potato industry.
- Holds Annual Meetings, bringing together research workers, growers, shippers, certification officials and others interested in potatoes to discuss new developments in the potato industry.

Advantages of Membership:

- Yearly subscription to the *American Potato Journal* (12 issues)
- Copy of American Potato Year Book (U. S. A. and Canada)
- Privilege of attending annual meeting

Membership Fees

Single membership, $2.00 per year; $2.50 in foreign countries.

Group memberships received at one time.

26 to 50, $1.75 each

51 to 100, $1.50 each

over 100, $1.00 each

Make checks payable to "The Potato Association of America" and mail to John C. Campbell, Treas., New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Sta., New Brunswick, N. J.